The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,147—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follow:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0.

Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

HALL LINE STEAMERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS first-class are now issued at reduced fares available for six months.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th September, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th September, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd September, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ALMORA, 2,613 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 14th September, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Almora from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 380	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st Oct., 1881.

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. DAPHNE	G. Doucich	1,927	400	20th Oct.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 290	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	2[illegible]	143 0
To Port Said	320	25[illegible]	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S.S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, 2,394 tons, 450 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd October, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 16th, 1881.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S patent portable RAILWAY and ROLLING-STOCK.

For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	T. Alderton	13th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	W.S. Thompson	20th „
s. ANCONA	3091	600	E. G. Stead	29th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	6th Oct.
s. KHEDIVE	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	13th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	20th „
s. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	23rd Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	7th Oct.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	21st „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st Sept.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	8th Oct.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	22nd do.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril.	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw.	2,100	300	3rd Dec.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	21st do.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd.	2,700	400	5th Jany.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	20th do.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

REDUCED QUOTATIONS

FOR
BULL-DOG BEER and STOUT
received by every mail-steamer.

Prices—Rs. 5-6 per doz. qts. } net
„ „ 3-8 „ pts. } cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABIES CUTTING TEETH.

	Cash Prices.
Electro Motor Teething Necklaces ......each	Re. 1 0
Johnson's Soothing Syrup ....per bottle	1 12
Steedman's Soothing Powders...per packet	0 12
Winslow's Soothing Syrup ....per bottle	0 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

- BAITING NEEDLES.
- CLEARING RINGS.
- DISGORGERS.
- FLIES, Artificial.
- FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
- GAFF HOOKS.
- GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
- GUT, Salmon and Trout.
- GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
- GUT TRACES, single and double.
- HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
- HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
- LEAD SINKERS.
- LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
- PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
- REELS with secret checks.
- RINGS and KEEPERS.
- RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
- SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
- SILK for binding and mounting.
- SPOON BAITS.
- SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

THE Undersigned solicit special attention to this delicious Wine. The consignment now on sale is full-bodied, rich in flavour, of exquisite bouquet, and well suited for invalids.

	Cash. Rs. a.
Quarts, per dozen	38 0
Pints do.	21 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
Calcutta, 9, Ezra Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.

TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SEASON 1881-82.

BOOK TICKETS.

NAMES may now be registered for Books containing 20 tickets available on any night the Company may perform during the term of the regular subscription. Price Rs. 70.

Plan of the Seats and Prospectus at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 p. m. on 26th September, 1881, for SUPPLIES and for the PERFORMANCE of certain works during 1882 as under:—

SUPPLIES—
1 Petty Stores
2 Hard Ware
3 Coal, Coke, &c.
4 Road Metal
5 Sandstone and Sea-sand
6 Bullock Carts, and Bullock pairs on hire.
7 Hay, Green-grass and Rice—straw, gram, bran, ooreed and matra for Municipal bullocks, &c., &c.
8 Disinfectants
9 Timber of all sorts
10 Stationery and Drawing Materials.

WORKS—
1 Lighting Kerosine-oil lamps
2 Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings
3 Road Watering by carts
4 Road Watering by Bhistees
5 Printing Work
6 Winding and Repairing Public Clocks

Printed forms of Tenders, conditions of contracts, forms for printing works, &c., &c., &c., can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each Form of Tender at the office of the undersigned

The usual deposit will have to be lodged with each tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Comr.'s Office, Bombay, 12th Sept. 1881.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

IN continuation of our previous Notices to Consignees and others interested in this steamer's cargo, the following is the list made up, as far as possible, of goods to be sold at the Prince's Dock on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon:—

No. of B. of Lg.	Marks.	Numbers.	No. of Packages.	Description.
5	H S	1268	1	Case Colors.
1	H S	1015	1	Case Colors.
		No number	1	Case Colors.
7	C B S in a Diamond	..	1	Case Provisions.
10	E in a Triangle	..	17	Casks Cement.
16	B S Madon	3-9-10-11	4	Packages Drugs.
27	A H 316 in a Square	..	14	Kegs Nails.
35	B 4 1204 N S Co. in a Triangle	..	23	Cases Varnish.
36	S D B in a Circle	..	1	Case Optical Instruments.
39	R & R C in a Diamond	4	1	Case Marbles.
11	N L J M F	..	9	Cases eau de Cologne.
13	N C B in a Diamond	85-86-90	3	Cases Jams.
11	S M in a Diamond	716.29	11	Cases Glass.
50	H E J M in a Heart	162	1	Case Toys.
	877/1 in a Diamond	126	1	Case Toys.
57	Diamond on the top, C N & S in a Triangle	11-19-20	3	Cases O'stores.
58	C & B Diamond on the top, E S in a Triangle	99	1	Cases O'stores.
59	B R and Co in a Diamond	..	6	Cases Oilman Stores.
60	R & S B in a Diamond N & L	7651	1	Case Lamps.
64	—"— M J in a Diamond	5	1	Case Satens Laces.
81	S F DP	1-2	2	Cases Type.
83	J R 28 in a Square	..	2	Cases Glass Jars.
87	W R J E 204 in a Diamond (two)	2-1	2	Packages Hardware.
93	W R B J 213 in a Diamond	..	7	Cases Provisions
97	F M R 61 in a Diamond	8827	1	Case Eau-de Cologne.
106	F M M N in a Diamond S J	..	11	Packages Drugs and Sundries.
113	Treacher & Co.	26	1	Case Medicine.
1[illegible]	A W W & Co. in a Square	..	1	Case Band Instruments.
121	D H in a Diamond B S	5[illegible] 1	2	Cases O'Stores.
122	H A C in a Diamond	..	1	Case Glassware.
138	L E	..	1	Case Sundries.
151	Lt.-Col. H. Rowland	..	7	Cases Grocery.
170	S H B	..	1	Case M'dise.
176	J S in a Diamond	..	1	Case Samples.
178	N C	94	1	Case Glassware.
186	E H	No. Nos. 16	3	Packages M'dise
189	A E in a Diamond	[illegible]579	1	Case O'Stores.
190	E A M S L H S K & Co. —"—	..	2	Cases Cutlery.
192	B P in a Diamond	78	2	Cases O'Stores.
193	A J	..	1	Cask Cement.
196	E S 376 in a Square	..	6	Cases Confectionery.
199	J N in a Square	5-6	2	Packages Preserves.
200	—"— A H A T in a Diamond	..	18	Casks Shot.
205	W J E in a Triangle F W & Co.	7-2	2	Cases SwissMilk
	—"— N L & Co.	..	1	Cask Tinware.
207	K in a Triangle J S & Co.	21-1-1	3	Packages M'dise
212	F T A J H in a Diamond & Co.	8	1	Hogshead Tinware.
216	—"— H F S in a Diamond.	9-11-15	3	Hardware.
219	—"— A T R in a Diamond.	1152	1	Case Toys.
222	—"— A H in a Diamond	5	1	Cask Bottles.
224	E P in a Diamond	1311	1	Case Glassware
226	G I P R J C in a Diamond	..	2	Cases Sponge, &c
227	A A R & Co in a Diamond	2-6	2	Cases Printing Ink.
230	M M in a Triangle H B A	..	2	Cases Chemicals
	H H C J H E C.	1, 18	2	Cases Hardware
	W W S	2	1	Do. Do.
	H Z	1	1	Do. Machinery
	J C W L	9	1	Cask Glassware.
	H R S C	23	1	Do. Machinery
231	H S A & Co. T B	..	3	Cases Saws.
234	E T in a Diamond F T	..	1	Do. M'dise.
237	E S in a Diamond & Co.	19	1	Case Hardware.
238	E H in a Diamond	..	1	Do. Hosiery.
240	—"— M L in a Diamond	92	1	Do. M'dise.
241	—"— M N in a Diamond & Co.	815	1	Do. Percussion Caps.
243	F T in a Triangle F T	..	1	Case Glassware.
244	J O in a Diamond & Co.	180-1	2	Do. Medicines.
	Band President 2nd Bat. 17th Regt.	C3	1	Do. M'dise.
	M	..	1	Do. Do.
	J F in a Diamond	..	1	Do. Do.
	J S A S in a Diamond	1	1	Do. Do.
	S M in a Diamond	..	171	Cases and a quantity Loose Glass.
..	C W L	..	1	Cask Glassware.
..	E S	125-60	2	Cases M'dise.
..	No mark	..	98	Cases Do.
..	Do.	..	24	Grinding Stones.
..	Do.	..	12	Doors.
..	....	..	299	Casks Cement.
..	....	..	6	Anvils.
..	....	..	15	Kegs Nails.
..	....	..	10	Drums.
..	....	..	321	Cakes Asphalte.
..	....	..	5	Coils Wire.
..	....	..	1	Lot 4 Rolls of Iron gauze.
..	....	..	1	Lot 4 Rolls Rubber.
..	....	..	1	Lot Half round Iron Pipes.
..	....	...	1	Lot Iron Sockets

And sundry other packages, the marks of which are obliterated; also several broken packages, and loose goods, of which no marks can be given.

The packages will be opened before sale for inspection by intending purchasers. Buyers to deposit 50 per cent. of the price at the time of sale, and to remove the goods within two days. Customs and town duties to be paid by buyers.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds' Agents, and Agents for Captain Lee, &c.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs. a.				Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
32 0	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY	O. O. O.	32 0
	The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.			
29 0	Old Pale	BRANDY	O. O.	29 0
	A choice matured Spirit.			
25 0	Pale	BRANDY	O.	25 0
	Good and pure.			
22 8	Fine Old	WHISKY	Glenlivet	22 8
	The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	Fine Old	WHISKY	Irish	22 8
	Soft, mellow, and mild.			
15 0	Superior	HOLLANDS	Old	15 0
	A good wholesome spirit.			
18 0	Unsweetened	GIN	Very superior	18 0
	Pure and fine by age.			
17 0	Sweetened	GIN	Old Tom	17 0
	High quality and delicate flavour.			
22 8	Finest	RUM	Old Jamaica	22 8
	An exquisite spirit softened by age.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.'S

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, AND CHILDREN,

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST PRICE.

THE stock now offered for sale at such a great reduction, comprises a large quantity of Ready-made Clothes in every variety of materials and sizes, and all of the LATEST CUTS.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

will be effected from the 1st to the 15th September, at the DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES OF

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
25, MEADOW STREET (opposite Treacher's Building), BOMBAY.

N. B.—All the goods will be on view from the 1st September, and the fixed price will be marked on each article. The stock comprises also a fine selection of stylish Parsee coats.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS, DRAWERS, PANTS, &c.

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

GENTS' BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Rs. a.
GAUZE BANIANS .. ..Six	14 0
FINE GAUZE MERINO BANIANS .. .. „	21 0
SUPERFINE; a special article for Indian wear; thin, soft, and shrinkless .. .. .. „	27 0
SUMMER MERINO, a Vest stouter than the above, Medium substance .. .. .. „	31 0
FINE, ZEPHYR OR MERINO NET BANIANS, highly recommended for corpulent men, possessing all the absorbing qualities of an ordinary Banian with half its weight; the most elastic Under-vest made .. .. .. „	35 0
ANGLO-INDIAN GAUZE, a mixture of Silk and Wool: shrinkless, very elastic, and non-irritating .. .. .. „	40 0
DRAB MERINO, with Long Sleeves, for the Homeward journey or Cool Climates .. ..each	6 8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMB'S-WOOL, with Long Sleeves; the warmest Vest made, recommended for wear in Europe during the Winter „	7 0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

FINE BERLIN-WOOL, Knitted	10 0
EXTRA FINE do. do.	12 0

GENTS' DRAWERS AND PANTS.

	Rs. a.
SHORT KNICKERBOCKER OR TRUNK DRAWERS, for Riding, fine Brown Cotton, double-seated .. .. ..per pair	5 8
LONG DRAWERS, fine dressed Brown Cotton, double-seated, with deep Belt Bands	7 0
BATHING DRAWERS, fine Brown Cotton ..	1 8
Plain Colors do. do. ..	1 12
Fancy Stripes do. do. ..	2 0
WHITE SUMMER MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands	6 12
BEST STOUT DRAB MERINO PANTS, for the Homeward journey or Cold Districts ..	6 8
GREY SCOTCH SHETLAND LAMB'S-WOOL PANTS, for wear in Europe during the Winter months	7 0

MUFFLERS.

FINE WHITE BERLIN-WOOL	2 0
WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, very soft and comfortable	2 8
Do. do. do.	3 8

POLO AND FOOT-BALL SUITS.

JERSEY } Red and White ......
HOSE } Blue and White ...... } Suit 12
CAP } Black and Amber ....

Our new illustrated Catalougue on Application.

HOAR & CO., HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 25
„ hunting „	„ 30
„ half-hunting „	„ 35

OF these now over all India well-known keyless Lever metal watches, we keep always a large stock.

Those who have hitherto taken objection to the somewhat large size of these watches, we may inform that the same may be had now of same quality also of smaller size.

All those who are in possession of these our watches will gladly testify that it is impossible to have a more correct, strong and durable timekeeper, and that considering their prize they may be truly styled

"A REAL LITTLE WONDER."

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FINE SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open crystal face cases	Rs. 40
„ hunting „	„ 45
„ half hunting „	„ 50
„ open crystal face case, extra fine	„ 50
„ hunting case „ ...	„ 60
„ half hunting case	„ 60

WE can confidently recommend above watches not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases and the neatness of their appearance.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FAVRE LEUBA AND CO.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

WE have received a new consignment of these favourite race watches, which in consequence of the largely increased sales, we can offer to the public at the following reduced rates:—

In white metal cases	Rs. 60
„ silver „	„ 70
„ gold „	„ 150

The success of these watches has been firmly established at the last Bombay and Bangalore as well as other races, and racing men are unanimous that it is the most accurate and most convenient watch ever constructed for the purpose.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., Bombay.

CALENDER LEVER WATCHES.

THESE very useful watches are always in stock of the following descriptions and prices:—

In Silver open face cases	Rs. 40
„ „ Hunting „	„ 40

The watches show on separate dials the days of the week and the dates, the correctness of which can be fully relied upon.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

WE receive weekly shipments of our w[illegible] known cheap silver lever watches of [illegible] excellent quality.

In open crystal face cases .. ...
„ hunting „ ... ...
„ half hunting „ ...

FAVRE, LEU[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

☞ NOTICE. ☜

By request of several well-known Gentlemen Professor PHILIPPS and Mons. DEVONO beg to announce to the public, that they will give for ONE NIGHT ONLY the thrilling and sensational scene, entitled

DECAPITATION.

On this occasion there will be an entire change of programme, including Spiritualism, Spirit Medium, ILLUSION and DELUSION.

TWO HOURS IN FAIRY-LAND.
PROGRAMME.
Part First.
MARVELLOUS EXPERIMENTS
by
Prof. Philipps & Mons. Devono
In Modern Marvels and Sleight of Hand.
Part Second.
Mystery! Mystery!! Mystery!!!
DECAPITATION!
Grand Magical Experiment, executed by
Professor Philipps only.

The Magic Room will be Brilliantly Illuminated, and the HEAD of the decapitated will be exposed in such a manner to the Public, as to allow every one a chance of inspecting it. After an interval of 7 minutes the Head will be replaced on the body and life restored.

For this THRILLING Scene the Stage will be cleared of all paraphernalia and furniture, with the exception of an ordinary

Table, Chair and Sword.

This is one of the greatest sensations of the present day.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.
Part Third.
BRILLIANT OPTICAL CYCLORAMA
BY MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS;
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH AMUSING
GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM AND
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

Private Performances may be arranged for on application to Prof. PHILIPPS, Proprietor and Manager.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
DON'T MISS THIS GRAND TREAT.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN MACLEOD will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th October, 1881.

Passage Money to Liverpool .....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September, 1881. Agents.

EMPRESS OF INDIA PALE ALE.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine HOPPY BEER just landed. Price Rs. 5-12 per dozen quarts. Rs. 4 per dozen pints.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

WESTERN INDIA TRUF CLUB.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Grand Stand, Poona, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 a. m., for the consideration of the Revised Rules and other business to be placed before the meeting.

H. W. GOSTLING,
12th September, 1881. Secy. W. I. Turf Club.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER HURDASS PREMJEE of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED TO PURCHASE from KESSOWJEE POONJA, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the following property. Any person or persons having a claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise is and are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

Particulars of the Property.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or chawl built and standing thereon, situate and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the southern side of the Shaik Ally Junjeeker Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 111 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cooly Wady Cross Lane, on the west by the property of Goolam Hossein Meeya Khan, on the north by the said Shaik Ally Junjeeker Street, and on the south partly by the property of Bezunjee Furdoonjee and partly by the said Cooly Wady Cross Lane, and which property is assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 107, and formerly was and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kessowjee Poonja.—Dated this 12th day of September 1881.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, POMFRETS and PRAWNS in ICE and FRUIT of all kinds.—Private consumers will find a great saving in carriage, by forming themselves into clubs for getting regular weekly or bi-weekly supplies, which we guarantee to reach any station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED a LITHO MACHINE MINDER. Apply personally to Manager, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED a good TURN-OUT LANDAU or BAROUCHE and pair of Grey Arabs preferred. Apply S. R., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL.—Open to the sea-breeze on every side. Newly furnished throughout. Best Table in Bombay. Billiard and Tiffin Rooms.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s revised Price List of Billiard Materials is now ready and can be had FREE on applying to 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

FAST TROTTING PONY, handsome cart, and brass mounted harness for sale, price Rs. 500. Apply to R. A., *Bombay Gazette.*

LOST a grey and pink COCKATOO. The finder will be rewarded on bringing the bird to Mrs. BROMLEY, Malabar Hill.

AN experienced ACCOUNTANT and CORRESPONDENT is open to an engagement. Highest references. Address "A. and C." care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO CONTRACTORS.—Estimates wanted for gas tarring a Lawn-tennis Court. Size 78 by 27 feet. Apply TENNIS, TREACHER and Co., Limited, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHEEP'S Tongues Re. 1 per tin, Baking Powder 4 as. per tin, Flavouring Essences 1 oz. 7 as., ½ oz. 4 as., Gelatine 4 as., Isinglass 5 as., at the Bombay Provision Cash Stores.

FRESH Swiss Milk, prepared only in Swit[illegible] land, Rs. 4 per doz. or 6 as. per tin, Table Salt[illegible] Vinegar by C. and B. As. 5-6, at the Bombay [illegible] Cash Stores.

FRESH Fish, Ice, Vegetabl[illegible] supplied to Residents in the Mo[illegible] order. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, F[illegible]

A NEW Photograph[illegible] disposed of, cheap, [illegible] second hand books, &c.

WANTED a[illegible] who can [illegible] for a native firm [illegible] writing, with [illegible]

A N[illegible] and [illegible] H[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th September, 1881, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the property hereinafter described at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of Janardhan Gopall, Esq., the mortgagee thereof, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq.

Lot No. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1016, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the Temple of Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. 2.—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the warehouse and buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1035, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, containing by admeasurement 90 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and partly by the said Temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No 3.—On WEDNESDAY, the 28th, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 29th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee-street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Assabibi, partly by the temple of Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kassum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. 5.—On FRIDAY, the 30th, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Omerkari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Mooloorkhan Noorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomerkari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Manji Laljee, and on the south by the house of Cursetjee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particular and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Janardhan and Hormusjee, attorneys for the said mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their Office in Meadow Street.—Dated this 12th September 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Mount Road, Mazagon.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th, and TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Muddon Crushnajee, Anunta Muddonjee, and Dinnanath Muddonjee, the following very valuable landed properties.

Lot No. 1, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2736 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 284 8-9 together with the messuages, tenements or chawis standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, all which premises are situate on the east side of the Mount Road in the registration sub-district of [illegible]leshwur in Bombay, and are bounded as follows [illegible] to say, on the east and north partly by the [illegible] Port Trust, and partly by that of G[illegible] the west by the Mount Road, and on t[illegible] by the property of Succaram Crustnajee, and partly by the property that is described below as Lot No. 3.

Lot No 2, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 731 8-9 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 185 7-3721, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, &c., standing thereon, assessed by the Muncipality of Bombay under Nos. 98 and 99, all which premises are situate on the east side of the Mount Road, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwar in Bombay, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Gunput Manekjee, on the west by the Mount Road, on the north by the vacant ground hereinafter described as lot No. 3, and on the south by the house of Mowla Mola.

Lot No. 3, on the same day, at 5 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground containing by admeasurement about 5670 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 185, which said piece of land is situate on the east side of the Mount Road in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, Bombay, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of the Port Trust, on the west by the Mount Road, on the south partly by the property of the Port Trust and partly by the village of Ghorrupdeo, and on the north partly by the property of Gunpat Maneckjee, partly by the property hereinbefore described as lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Succaram Crushnajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of DAMAGED CARGO, ex S.S. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds Agents and Agents for Captain Lee, of the s.s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock forenoon, sell by public auction, at the east quay, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, a portion of the general cargo, consisting of toys, candles, eau-de-Cologne, perfumery, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, provision, oilmanstore, lamps, shots, paints, &c., &c.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay Customs and Town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of DAMAGED IRON, ex s.s. LOCH RANNOCH, at the Prince's Dock.

Under instructions from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., Lloyds' Agents and Agents for Captain Lee of the s.s. Loch Rannoch, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon, sell by public auction, at the east quay, Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned—

A large quantity of damaged iron bars.

Terms.—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to pay customs and town duties before taking delivery of the goods, which must be removed within 2 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 13th September, 1881.

NOTICES.

WANTED FOR A LEADING FIRM

TENDERS for the POSITION of MUCCADUM, both for EXPORT and IMPORT.—Address,

A. B. & C.,
Care of this Paper.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.

Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

CALICUT COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

COPIES of the PROSPECTUS and FORMS of APPLICATION for shares in the above Company can now be obtained on application to the undersigned.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secre[illegible]

PORTABLE ENGINES

BY MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLE[illegible]

12 H. P., Single Cylinder, R[illegible]
10 „ „ „
8 „ „ „
6 „ „ „

N.B.—Double Cylinder [illegible] Rs. 365 extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12.

BUSINESS continues on a very moderate scale, both in imports and exports, and as the latter part of this week will be taken up by the Parsee New Year holidays, to be followed in a fortnight by an interruption for the Dussera, it looks very much as if we should see continued quietness until after the Dewali, which takes place this year in the last week of October. So far as regards imports, at all events, there is not much indication of increased activity in the interval. Notwithstanding generally good crop prospects the up-country demand remains on a very limited scale, and until dealers find they can dispose somewhat more freely of their ready stocks, they are not likely to commit themselves heavily to future supplies. In exports, judging by the chartered steam tonnage which has to be loaded, there will be more doing, but mainly in Wheat and Seeds which after all only run into a moderate money value. Cotton is not likely to meet with much attention until after the holidays are all over, as supplies of old crop generally are of very inferior quality, whilst no new worth speaking of will be arriving here until the end of November. Money, if no easier, is not dearer than formerly, and Government Paper has taken a more favourable turn. Shares, however, continue weak, and Sterling Exchange steady.

MONEY.—The return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 4,20,605
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	,, 74,275
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 6,20,926
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 12,25,276
Loans	Inc.	,, 1,53,984
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 6,73,889
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,, 41,686
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 15,96,605

Although the Cash Balance shows a material increase, the actual movements are not materially in favour of easier money, realisation of Government Securities held by the Bank accounting for four-fifths of the improvement. Even now the proportion of Cash to Liabilities only stands at 35 per cent., and looking at the surroundings of the market generally this cannot be called a strong position. At the same time we are inclined to think the market has seen its highest for the time being, and that the changes which may take place in the immediate future will be towards increased ease.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another quiet week with few fluctuations in Sterling. For this mail the market opened weak with a decline on our last Monday's quotations of 1-32d. to 1-16d., the quoted level being 1s. 7 25-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 1-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. On Thursday the fact of Government having affixed a minimum of 1s. 7 13-16d. on Councils induced a slightly steadier feeling with a recovery of 1-32d., and on Friday a further rise of like extent was established. Since then no change has occurred, and we close to-day quiet but steady at the following figures :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 27-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 13-16d., 3 months' 1s. 8d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8⅛d. ; Documents, 1s 8 5 32d. ; Francs, 3 months' 2·12¾ per rupee.

For future delivery there is no very distinct disposition shown either way. Some of the Banks will buy up to the end of the year at to-day's ready rates, but there are no sellers of Bank Paper beyond the end of the month. This, so far as it goes, is an indication of lower prices being anticipated, and certainly at the moment there is no very great strength apparent. On the other hand, however, we do not see much room for a decline, and to our thinking we are not likely to see any important change from the present level until the influence of an increased export trade begins to make itself felt after the Dewali.

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts is 100 to 100 1-16, and for 60 days' sight 99½ per cent. discount. On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Last mail-day paper was extremely dull with sellers of Fours at par, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 108⅞ ; but on Wednesday, owing to no advance having taken place in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount, a decided improvement set in, values recovering to Rs. 100¼ [illegible] Rs. 109 respectively. On Thursday an advance took place in the morning, but was lost again [illegible] of the afternoon. Friday witnessed [illegible] activity due to better quotations from London, and an improvement of ⅛ to ¼ was established. On Saturday a further rise of ¼ to ⅜ took place, but to-day, notwithstanding still better advices from London, a quieter feeling is apparent, and the market closes at Rs. 100⅝ for Fours and Rs. 109½ for Fours-and-a-half, sellers.

The general position shows on the whole a more assured feeling than formerly, and a great part of the buying done during the week has been on behalf of real investors ; but so far the only basis visible for any improvement is the advance in London, and we must await a settlement of the time bargains still outstanding, and more decided indications of cheaper money here before the rise can go much if any further. As a matter of fact, money at 6 to 7 per cent. does not admit of 4 per cent. paper standing over par, unless a material decline in rates of discount be probable at an early date.

SHARES.—A very quiet feeling has been apparent throughout the week, and our quotations show a general movement in favour of buyers. In *Banks* we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay and Re. 1 in National ; Agras being unchanged at Rs. 130. In *Land* Companies the only change is a decline of Rs. 20 in Colaba, which now stand at Rs. 920. Port Cannings, after receding to Rs. 225, have recovered again to Rs. 227½. *Press* Companies are dull, and we note a decline of Rs. 200 in Fort, Rs. 50 in Akbar, Rs. 70 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 40 in Bellary, Rs. 30 in Apollo, and Rs. 25 in Colaba. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares are very dull, and the fall during the week has been material. This is not attributable to any adverse prospects for the industry, but entirely to diminished speculation. Our prices show a fall of Rs. 145 in Dhurrumseys, Rs. 50 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 45 in Empress, Rs. 40 in Khutao Muckonjee and Great Eastern, Rs. 35 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 30 in Alliance, Coorla, Oriental, and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in other Companies. Under the head of *Miscellaneous* the only changes are a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Saw Mills, Rs. 5 in Kurrachee Ice, and Re. 1 in Wynaad Gold. All Gold Mining shares, however, are purely nominal.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is no improvement to report in the state of the market for ready goods. Supplies continue in excess of the current demand, which during the past week has only been equivalent to clearances of about 1,300 packages in all, and prices are not quotably altered. In the shape of future deliveries there has perhaps been a trifle more doing, where Manchester prices have admitted of business at about a parity without ready quotations, but this has only been in few instances, and the total is much under what would be called a fair scale of business for this period of the season. It may be that the more limited volume of trade now passing may admit of all the more development later on, and in favour of this we have undoubtedly the prospect of good crops throughout the country, but on the other hand it must be borne in mind that we open with large supplies both here and at the consuming centres, which must undergo some diminution before any real activity can become apparent.

In *Local* Goods the sales this week have been about 1,000 packages at a partial decline of 1-16 anna per lb. from previous prices.

TWIST.—There is no alteration to report in English Yarns, which continue very dull at previous prices. In *Local* Yarns the business of the week is estimated at about 1,500 bales at a shade under former values.

METALS.—*Copper.*—No change is quotable in
values, and although stocks are small the
dull. The same may be said of *Yellow*
is unchanged in price. Of *Iron* sup-
essive, and prices are dull and un-

ss of any importance has
d the market may be
ices, both on the

Liverpool
ericans,
had

Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
F. G. F. Omra, Ready	Rs. 174	=4 9/16d.
G. F. do. do.	,, 165	=4 11/32d.
Good Dhollera do.	,, 195	=5 1/16d.
F. G. F. do. do.	,, 183	=4 25/32d.
G. F. do. do.	,, 173	=4 17/32d.
Good Ginned Dharwar, Ready	,, 188	=4 29/32d.
F. G. F. Westerns, do.	,, 168	=4 13/32d.
G. F. do. do.	,, 165	=4 11/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is quiet but firm at unchanged prices, say Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt., supplies being moderate. Of *Rapeseed* there is practically no stock, and the quotation is nominal at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Guzerat. *Gingelly* is unchanged at Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT has been less active during the week, and at one time was quoted one rupee per candy lower, but a stronger demand has been manifested again to-day with a recovery to previous values, say Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 34 per candy for Soft White. Supplies are large—about 1,000 tons per diem—and they promise to be larger after the rains cease.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	10¾ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5¼ do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	295

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 106-9
Gold Leaf	,, 19-10-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-9
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-7
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-7
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 10th September as compared with the statement of the 3rd September :—

	Sept. 3. Rs.	Sept. 10. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	35,15,892	39,36,497
Do. do. at Branches	8,27,500	9,01,775
Other Deposits	2,16,78,330	2,10,57,401
Post Bills	19,935	19,935
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,91,975	4,50,187
	3,87,58,632	3,85,91,098
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	63,01,638	50,76,362
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,33,891	11,54,924
Loans, on Security of do.	1,50,46,414	1,52,00,398
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,412	3,989
Bills Discounted	82,99,608	76,25,719
Stamps	3,016	3,099
Dead Stock Rs. 5,49,180		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,25,000	3,24,145	3,24,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,68,882	2,27,196
Cash and Currency Notes	73,78,626	80,75,231
	3,87,58,632	3,85,91,098

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th September as compared with that for the 30th August, 1881 :—

	30th Aug. Rs.	A.	P.	6th Sept. Rs.	A.	P.
LIABILITIES.						
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	25,12,001	4	4	25,12,001	4	4
Treasury Balance	3,15,34,821	0	10	2,89,08,145	12	6
Other Deposits	2,78,63,614	3	8	2,61,96,937	8	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,93,624	0	8	11,70,132	4	8
Sundries	10,87,905	5	10	11,35,013	10	4
Rs...	8,33,91,965	15	4	7,99,22,560	7	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,29,71,606	7	0	1,07,63,712	4	0
Other authorized Invtmts	37,94,980	0	0	37,94,980	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	53,61,407	11	7	62,67,828	8	3
Credits on do.	51,64,133	6	10	57,31,899	15	8
Bills Discounted	2,35,00,423	13	1	2,23,28,666	8	10
Balances with other Banks	7,58,200	7	7	7,17,729	5	0
Bullion	1,08,041	6	3	1,33,911	4	11
Dead Stock	11,29,795	14	4	11,28,882	13	6
Stamps	8,970	8	11	8,689	12	11
Sundries	4,84,871	5	11	4,81,173	0	1
Cash at Head Office	78,31,983	4	7	97,61,123	6	1
Do. at Branches	2,22,71,251	9	3	1,88,00,930	8	7
Rs...	8,33,91,965	15		7,99,22,560	7	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Yarkand, 1,316 tons, Captain J. Callander, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Cyenus, 1,069 tons, Captain E. J. Penney, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karrachee with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maharani, 1,017 tons, Captain H. R. Burligh, which arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Aden (2nd Sept.), brought a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Culna, 1,533 tons, Captain A. B. Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. A. L. Dow, Madame Fenchins and one lady companion, one native gentleman and lady and two children, and 71 deck.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Culna (s)	Cave	Calcutta, Aug. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destinations.
12	Yarkand	Callander	Calcutta.
	Coconada (s)	Mitchell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Cyenus, Penney, to Marseilles.
Steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch.

The steamer Maharani, to Bushire Bussorah via Jeddah, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
6	Reigate	Ritchie	Madras, Aug. 31.
7	Socotra (s)	Mackerness	Bombay, July 6.
	Saint Magnus	Rodgers	Liverpool, June 1.
	Souverain	Bourdaze	Bourbon, Aug. 12.
8	Swiftsure (s)	Gibson	Cardiff, July 26.
	Roma (s)	Rolla	Genoa, Aug. 10.
	Neva	Clark	London, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6.—Steamer Kandalla. Ships Candahar and Celestial Empire.

Sept. 7.—Reliance and 3 Steamers (numbers undistinguishable). Barque Patrie.

Sept. 8.—Steamer Dryburgh Abbey. Ship Caroline.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
7	Madura (s)	Bombay and S. P.
7	Mongolia (s)	Calcutta.
8	Himalaya (s)	Rangoon and N. P.
	Edward (s)	London.
	Edwin	Shields.
	Eclipse	Trincomallee.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
6	D. Buckingham (s)	London.
7	Wigton	Marseilles.
8	Mongolia (s)	Southampton.
	Madura (s)	Calcutta.
	Coldingham	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania (s)—25 cases sulphuric acid, Joosub Oomer.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—120 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Octovia—300 cases window glasses, Hassunally Lallmeya ; 39 cases oilmanstores, Esoofally Sumsoodin.

Sicily (s)—100 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 15 kegs iron horse shoe nails, Fazul Noor Mahamed ; 5 cases sherry wine and 5 cases portwine, B. and A. Hormusjee ; 6 cases printing ink and 4 cases papers and envelops, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim and Co ; 9 cases toys, Jan Mahamed Lutiff ; 4,255 plates hardspelter, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 2 casks whiskey, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 40 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—135 cwts coir yarn, Tricomdass Lowjee ; 50 bales cotton, Luckmedass Jetha ; 100 bales cotton, Khetseedass Mooljee ; 25 bales wool, Runchordass Morarjee.

Clan Maclean (s)—800 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee ; 200 cwts wheat, Tricom Moorar ; 940 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Megjee Pudomsey ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nuppoo Nensee.

FOR LONDON.

inerva (s)—10 cwts indigo, Khatowmull Tolaram ; 50
cwts ganja, 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ;
0 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 18 bales hides,
n Mahamed Nensey ; 26 bales skins, V. A. Syed
din Sahib and Co ; 10 bales skins, P. M. Syed
odin and Co ; 26 bales hides and skins, Fuckeer
Mustan and Co ; 7 bales hides and skins,
om Oomer ; 23 bales hides and skins,
r Abdoola and Co ; 10½ cwts cardamoms,
Ahmed ; 1 case peacock feathers,
o ; 22 cwts fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy
ory, Bhugwandass Vaghla ; 7½
rvesh.
y YORK.
allace and Co.
OPE.
g Sulzier and Co.
D.
rothers.
oolchund.
sey ; 200
wool,
5,200
ol,

FOR LONDON.

Minerva (s)—16 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 5½ cwts cardamoms, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed ; 35 bales hides, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 13 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co ; 5 bales hides, Ruzuballly Allyruza and Co ; 3 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and 1 Co ; 5 bales hides, Rahim Jamalabadin ; 3½ cwts fishmaws, Munjee Allana.

Australia (s)—12½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 10½ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy ; 1¼ cwts ivory, Abdoola Sacoorbhoy ; 1¾ cwts ivory, Adamjee Tarmahamed ; 2½ cwts ivory, Merally Soomar ; cwts ivory Mamedjee Hajee Adomjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hispania (s)—17½ cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Hispania (s)—10 cases chutany, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Australia (s)—20 boxes silver coins (Rs. 1,47,000), Cursetjee Sorabjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s)—1 case woollen carpets, Grindlay Groom and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 13.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Limited, liquidation.—Hore, C. and B.—Purmanundass Jewandass vs H. R. Cormack and others—Ardesir and H.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Gooroo Hariparayen Gungadass Mathooradass Bawa, deceased.—Tyabjee and D.—Balakdasjee Gooroo Gungadassjee Bawa vs Ramchurundassjee Gungadass Bawa—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bawajee Gungadasjee Mathooradasjee Ramdasjee, deceased—Crawford and B. Ramcharundasjee Gungadasjee Bawa vs Balakdasjee Bawa, Gooroo Gangadasjee Bawa—Tyebjee and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

227-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Bhugwanlal Inderjee.

228-77.—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Framjee Dhunjeebhoy.

231-77—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Jaitha Cullianjee—H. Bicknell.

160-79—Shapurjee and T.—Tapidass Vurjdass and others vs Jadowjee Ludha.

161-81—Tobin and R.—Govindass Boolakidass and another vs Luckminarayen Kadermull and another—Pestonjee K.

281-81—Smith and F.—Aga Mahomed Jaffer Shirazi vs Beebee Nessa—Tobin and R.

292-81—Prescot and W.—T F Punnett vs Shermahomed Jumal and others.

306 81—Muljee and B—Motilal Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdass Khoosalchund—Shamrao P.

326-81—Payne and G—Hussonbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.

327-81—Jefferson, B and D—Hajee Talub Arbee and another vs Zalukhabai and others,

Long Causes.

309-81—In person (a pauper)—Rabiabeebee vs Peroo Mahomed—J. Macfarlane.

310-81—J. Macfarlane (for plaintiff, a pauper)—Bhasker Rughoonath vs Raghunath Damoder.

311-81—In person—Abdool Sacoor Issack vs Abdool Rahman Issack and others.

313-81—Chalk and W.—Kessowjee Chattoo and others vs Luckmidass Cullianjee—R. M. Sayani.

151-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Kessowjee Naik vs Tookurchund Nagurdass—Jefferson, B. and D., and Payne and G.

77-81—J. C. Cama—Limjee Nowrojee Banajee vs Mullee Govind and others.

39-81—Tobin and R.—Bai Maneckbai vs Bai Meherbai and others—Pestonjee K.

570-80—Payne and G.—Vulbbhai Khanbhai and others vs Hassum Abba—Shamrao P.

535-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shivpursad and others—Tobin and R.

379-80—Name and H—Caderbhoy Currembhoy vs Dawoodbhoy Esmaljee and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 10.

Martin, Surg., on leave, from Jhelum.

SEPTEMBER 11.

Burn, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ajmere.

Wilson, Lieut., 2nd Batt. Middlesex Regt., on leave, from Rangoon.

Nash, Captain, 2nd Batt. Somersetshire P. A. L. I., on leave, from Kamptee.

SEPTEMBER 12.

Attree, Lieut., R.E., from leave, from England.

St. Clair, Lieut., R. E., from leave, from England.

Wheatly, Lieut., 2nd Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Elcum, Surg., to rejoin, to Madras.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY MAJ. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, OFFG. COMDT

Bombay, September 12.

There will be Squad Drill at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock. The Manual, Firing and Bayonet exercises will be practised. Sword drill for officers and serjeants.

It is notified for information that a Local Committee has been formed for the Southern India Rifle Association Volunteer contest. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names to Head-quarters to the Local Secretary, Lieut. A. W. Proudfoot. The day or days on which the competition will be fired will be notified hereafter.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, September 7.)

Mr. J. Kennedy, Offg. Joint-Mag. and Depy. Colr., Chittagong, is vested with powers to hear appeals against orders of Sub-Depy. Colrs.

This cancels the order of the 8th July last, vesting Mr. H. P. Peterson with these powers.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, an extension of furlough for one month.

Mr. H. Gillon has been granted by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India, an extension of furlough for eighteen days.

The services of Mr. A. Mackenzie, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Revenue and Genl. Depts., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Depy. Mag. and Depy. Colr., Buxa, Julpigoree, is allowed leave for thirty-seven days, with effect from the 15th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Offg. Depy. Mag. and Depy. Colr., Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

Mr. R. R. Pope, Asst. Mag. and Colr., Chittagong, Hill Tracts, is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar division of the district of Chittagong, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Swinden, or until further orders.

Mr. C.G.M. Shircore, Depy. Mag. and Depy. Colr., Nowada, Gya, is allowed leave for thirty days, with effect from the 23rd ultimo.

The Lieut.-Govr. accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. A. Mackenzie, of his seat in the Council of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal, for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. E. M. Showers, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 23rd ultimo.

Mr. H. N. Harris, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Third Grade of Dist. Supdts. of Police, with effect from the 2nd ultimo, vice Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, on leave.

Mr. J.B. Bletch, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Bankoorah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Fourth Grade of Dist. Supdt. of Police, with effect from the 2nd ultimo, vice Mr. H. N. Harris.

Lieut-Col C. T. Hitchens, Dist Supdt of Police, Cuttack, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Dist. Supt. of Police, with effect from the 10th ultimo, vice Col. W. J. Fagan, on deputation.

Mr. W. W. Daly, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Cachar, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Dist. Supdt. of Police, with effect from the 10th ultimo, vice Lieut.-Col. C. T. Hitchins.

Mr. W. H. T. Howey, is appointed to act as an Asst Sub.-Depy. Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, until further orders.

Mr. F. M. Ramsay is appointed to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Moonshigunge, in the district of Dacca :—

Dr. R. A. Barker, Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, is allowed leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. A. C. Mitter, Offg. Second Moonsif of Baraset, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 1st September 1881, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. Rawson, Asst. Engr., Second Grade, Mahanuddy Divn., is granted privilege leave for three months, under section 73 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. G. J. R. Leason, Ex. Engr., Third Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Circular and Eastern Canals, to the Cossye Divn., which he joined on the afternoon of the 20th Aug. 1881.

Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Ex. Engr., Second Grade, First Calcutta Divn., is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 10th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. D. Davies, Ex. Engr., Fourth Grade, temporary rank, is appointed to be Ex. Engr. of the First Calcutta Divn., during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. T. A. Martin, Agra V. R. Corps, granted leave for three months on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st Sept.

Mr. M. L. Ferrar, Dy. Comsr., Bahraich, privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th Sept.

Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, Cant. Magte., Bareilly, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 25th Aug.

Major E. E. Grigg, Asst. Comsr. Unao, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., Bahraich, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ferrar, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, 13th N. I., to officiate as Cant. Magte. of Bareilly, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Capt. P. H. Wallerstein, or until further orders.

2nd Lieut. E. E. Couper, 2nd Bn., the Rl. Warwickshire Regt., whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt., to officiate as A. D. C. to H. H. the Lieut.-Govr. and Chief Commr., N. W. P. and Oudh, during the deputation of Capt. G. D. King-Harman, or until further orders.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. J. Low, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Lucknow, privilage leave for one month and ten days, with ect from 15th Sept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

J. L. Corbett, M. D., lately relieved from
he Central Prison, Fatehgarh, to officiate
rgeon, 2nd class, vice Brig.-Surg. J. R.
D., on furlough in India, and to be
from 21st Aug.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 Shipping Questions before the Courts—Late News—The Census—The Plague at Baghdad—Our Electric Light
4 Cholera at Aden—The Indian Foreign Office and Sir Salar Jung—The last *Gazette of India*—Lays of the Law.
5 Regimental Sketches from Wonderland.
5, 6 AFGHANISTAN—The Waziri Hostages.
6 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
7 Poona Regatta—The Afghan War Memorial Colaba Church—Macpherson Memorial Fund—Charges of Fraud against Mill Directors—Proposed Italian Opera Season—Signor Pompei's Concert.
8 Mdlle. Emilie Dore's Concert—Death of the Portuguese Consul—The Poona Season—Poona Races—The Wynaad Gold-Mining Company.
9 Distribution of Prizes to Volunteers at Kirkee—Bombay Port Trust—The Alleged Wool-cleaning Nuisance—High Court, September 6.
10 Fourth Criminal Sessions—Cricket at the Gymkhana—Bombay Season Reports.
11 LEADING ARTICLES—Railway Extensions and Private Enterprise—The Northbrook Indian Society.
12 LEADING ARTICLES—Invaliding in the Native Army—What the Bengalis say of us.
13 LEADING ARTICLES—A Corps of Commissionaires for India—More Unnecessary Legislation.
13 Notes on Central India.
14 The Revised Pension Rules for the Indian Army and Staff Corps—Disturbance in a Synagogue—The Allegations of Fraud against the Acbar Mill Directors—Attractions of Bombay as a Military Station.
14 BENGAL—MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA.
15 N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB AND OUDH.
16 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders.
17 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Madras Government Orders.
18 Sale of Land on the Esplanade.
18 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING
ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.
ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS AVERTED AND SUBDUED BY
DATURA TATULA, THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
ASTHMA AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
DATURA TATULA, GROWN AND PREPARED BY
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning. Sold everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEACOCK—July 5th, at Weymouth, Dorset, the wife of Major Fred. S. Leacock, Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEARD—GODWIN—August 20th, at Brunswick Road Chapel, Gloucester, by the Rev. J. Bloomfield, Charles Beard, General Storekeeper, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., Bombay, to Kate, eldest daughter of E. Godwin, Gloucester, England.

ROWLANDSON—LAWLEY—August 23rd, at All Saints, Rabbicombe, S. Devon, by the Rev. J. Hewett, Major J. A. Rowlandson, Bombay Army, to Esther Tatton, eldest daughter of the late F. Lawley, Esq., Solicitor, of Rugeley, Staffordshire. No cards.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLER—September 8th, at Kolhapur, the wife of Major Waller, V. C., Acting Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARINGTON—September 2nd, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Herbert S. Harington, P. N. S. Railway, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SIMPSON—September 5th, at Engineer Cottage, Bangalore, Henrietta Boilean, widow of the late Archibald M. Simpson, late of Nellore.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1881.

THE decision given by Mr. Justice West in the case of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. *vs.* Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co., by which the former were non-suited for want of a power of attorney from the owners of the Oakdale, appears to have been an unnecessary cause of alarm to our contemporary. He states that it "threatens to introduce another disturbing element into the trade of Bombay ;" and again, on the suggestion of the court that in similar circumstances shipowners ought to provide their agents with power of attorney, that "the suggestion is an impracticable one in these days of electricity and steam, and it is to be feared that the decision may be fruitful of mischief, as a large portion of the business now done in Bombay is authorized only by telegraph, and thus appears to depend simply on the good faith of the contracting parties for its due completion." We can assure our contemporary that there is no cause for alarm. No disturbing element whatever has been introduced into the trade of Bombay. The "days of steam and electricity" are as old as the commercial life of any merchant in the city ; and when there is a necessity of obtaining a power of attorney from home to carry on or defend a suit, the telegraph has been found an assistance rather than otherwise in enabling one to obtain such powers of attorney. The fact that negotiations are carried on by telegraph does not deprive merchants of their legal rights, otherwise business the world over would long ago have been at a standstill. Parties have still their legal rights and can enforce them if they care to do so, and neither steam nor electricity need act as a deterrent. In the case referred to by our contemporary, the matter of the suit itself did not come up for discussion, and it is a pity, therefore, that our contemporary did not postpone his statement of the case and the imputation of bad faith to the defendants. The first was irregular, the latter unjustifiable. Our contemporary's notion of business matters appears to be rather hazy just now. A few weeks ago, when the decision in the Ossian case overturned altogether the hitherto accepted meaning of a "safe port" in a charter-party, he saw nothing in it of any interest to the mercantile community. Now, he is terrified by a decision which would require proper power to act in a suit, and talks of "disturbing elements" and "fruitful sources of mischief." We defer any discussion of the case, or any statement regarding it, until it is heard : meantime, we protest against the imputation of bad faith against anyone who acts on what he believes to be his strict legal rights, and who is in a position to meet the claim if a suit is decided against him. We insisted on this principle at the time we noticed the Ossian case. In that case the captain, while refusing to go to the port of Cette under the terms of the charter-party, offered to do so on payment of an extra freight. The court upheld his right to refuse to go there ; and his legal and moral right to insist on a strict legal interpretation of his contract could not be called in question by any reasonable man. In the present case the court has not decided the question at issue, but the same principle holds good, that each party has a perfect right to insist on the strict interpretation of the charter-party, and no one can fairly impute bad faith. Sentiment does not obtain in business, and any merchant who objects to legal decisions and appeals to good faith is not for this world in these times. Our contemporary states that the charter-party required that the steamer should be ready for cargo on a certain date, and that there was a very small hold—which ultimately held about 170 tons—ready on that day. But another clause in the charter-party required the charterers to load "after discharge of her inward cargo." If merchants sign charter-parties with contradictory clauses in them, it requires a court of law, not good faith, to decide what the real meaning is ; and any merchant has this right of appeal. Had the steamer not arrived till the following day, no one would have questioned the charterer's right to throw her up. But in these days, when merchants give over 1,200 tons a day, at times, to a ship, an arrival a day late with cargo space clear might be far less detrimental than arriving on the day allowed by the charter-party with only one little hold of between 100 and 200 tons ready for cargo. We contend that shipowners should see that their charter-parties are made clear ; and that if they are not so, no one has any right to insinuate bad faith because one party appeals to the court as to its legal interpretation. The question as to the condition in which a ship must be to constitute her "ready for cargo," whether she must be free of inward cargo, or if not, just how much she may have to discharge, whether 100 tons or 1,000 or 2,000 tons, has long been a matter of doubt among the mercantile community. It will be well if this suit settles that question. Meantime, all imputations of *mala fides* should be avoided.

RESERVING the fuller treatment of Lord Hartington's budget speech for another occasion, we may note to-day what his Lordship really had to say about the abolition of the remaining cotton duties. With much of the language held with regard to this important question we are, we may say at once, quite in sympathy. It is certain that under present arrangements the protective effect of these duties has completely, or all but completely, ceased : though the bearing of that fact on the controversy is not, in our opinion, what the Marquis of Hartington seems to think it is. "Protection" has a tendency to blight the industry it is meant to help ; and if these duties were protective now in their character we should, in the interests of this country, have not a word to say against their total abolition. It is because the remaining duties are not protective that we are unable to appreciate the grounds on which the Secretary of State has resolved to press their abolition on the Government of India, "in whatever circumstances" that Government may find itself. This is a decision in a matter which is, *ex hypothesi*, purely a revenue one, which is almost avowedly taken in deference to the circumstances of Lancashire, and is as such to be regretted.

On the other hand, we are bound to say that the picture which Lord Hartington draws of the inconveniences of the present state of things is one which cannot be dismissed as irrelevant to the question at issue. The injury to the Indian consumer is of course patent and obvious. It is a commonplace of economic science that no revenue is secured to the State in a proportion so small, as compared with the expense to the individual, as revenue of the kind which Lord Hartington wishes to see done away with. But that is a consideration which is not new. Lord Northbrook was quite as much alive to it as Lord Hartington can be. But Lord Northbrook saw that there were greater evils in connection with Indian finance from a system which, over a comparatively narrow range, allows individual manufacturers to pocket something like 100 per cent. over fair profit as an incident of State taxation. We hope that the event will show that the Marquis of Ripon sees this too, and that he can be, on occasion, as strong as Lord Northbrook.

What is new in the speech is the revelation as to the interference with trade which the division of the goods in question into those liable to duty and those free from it is effecting. Previous to the division goods of the class now free from duty formed only 5 per cent. of the whole. They now stand as high as 74 per cent. of the whole. Conversely, goods of the class now alone liable to the duty which was previously levied on all classes have fallen from 95 to 26 per cent. These are startling figures in more ways than one, and they go, in our opinion, a long way to prove that the duties which are thus deflecting what may be taken to have been the natural course of trade should be got rid of as soon as may be possible without the sacrifice of more pressing requirements. But between that and the issue of a positive order to the Government of India to abolish these duties, "in whatever circumstances," there is a pretty wide gulf, which, we should be glad to think, the Secretary of State has not yet definitely crossed.

THE adoption by M. Gambetta of the ultra-Republican ideas on the subject of the Senate and the Army will be interpreted by many critics of the French situation as another proof that discipline and restraint are essentially incompatible with the French democracy. Hasty generalisations are, however, apt to be misleading, and it is more important to learn exactly what is likely to be the result of the realisation of the new programme of the Republican party. The Senate must be revised, so that it will cease to be an obstacle to the popular will. Service in the Army must be obligatory upon all, and must be reduced to such a period, not exceeding three years, as will enable the country to carry into execution as completely as possible the project of an armed nation. Let us consider the military branch of the question. By reducing service in the Army from five years to three, there can be no doubt that the difficulties of possessing an efficient force of troops commensurate with the necessities of public defence will not be diminished, to say the least. French Radicals point in answer to the German Army, which restricts to three years its period of ordinary service with the colours ; and it might be admitted that, other things being the same, a Frenchman ought to be as good a soldier in three years as a German. Besides, it is urged that in practice the actual duration of service in the French Army has been brought by systematic furloughs and similar measures very much below five years already, and it is argued that it may, accordingly, be reduced still further with impunity. It is notorious at the same time that the French peasants, who are little disposed to be led away by admiration for abstract principles, do not like military service at all, even though they be told by the highest authorities that they ought to be prepared to die for their country. The French peasants, if they were to give their candid opinion, would acknowledge that, if there must be an Army, an Army of professional soldiers, fighting because they were paid to do so, is much the best kind of Army. Under the Empire the system of substitutes allowed almost everybody with a little money to get somebody else to take his place in the ranks who had a greater taste for fighting ; while now-a-days the new-fangled notion of universal military service carries away every young man, no matter how respectable his parents, to become a soldier, and to spend his time in camps and barracks, instead of making good his footing either in his father's business or in some other way. A professional Army is, however, condemned by Republican opinion. And as the peasants cannot get that, the politicians who wish to obtain their votes must promise them, as the next best thing, the reduction of military service to a shorter and a shorter period. M. Gambetta will lower the service to three years. More advanced candidates for the popular suffrage do not hesitate to declare that two years, or even one year, would be quite enough to teach the youthful citizen how to use his weapon. And what more does France require than a citizen Army for the defence of the territory? While political exigencies drive the leader of the Republicans to consult the prejudices of the all-powerful peasant electors in this fashion ; it is worth while to enquire what has been the practical result of the short-service system already established in the French Army when brought to the test of actual warfare. We shall thus have a clue to the probable operation of the still shorter service which is promised to the constituencies. It appears to be undeniable that, taking the Tunisian and Algerian troubles as a test, short service has turned out to be a serious failure in the French Army. Sir Frederick Roberts's complaints of the inferior staying powers of boy-soldiers are re-echoed by a hundred witnesses of the condition of the French troops during the trying marches and counter-marches against Algerian insurgents and Tunisian enemies. The bravery of the young soldiers was always conspicuous, at least after the fray had been once entered, even though a certain awkwardness and hesitation might be observable in the opening of the conflict. Thus, at Sfax, though the infantry of the line showed some hesitation about storming the strong walls defended by desperate Arabs, as soon as an example was shown by the calm and steady advance of the seasoned sailors and marines landed from the bombarding squadron the smooth-faced little *lignards* sprang forward with dash and valour. But the boy-soldiers sickened and broke down on the line of march, under the scorching climate, and in the unhealthy encampments. Sunstroke and exhaustion strewed every roadside with prostrate lads. Dysentry was rapidly developed by fatigue and bad water. The hospitals were constantly filled, although the patients died off like flies. The loss in men from sickness during the African campaign has been fearful, and weeks before the hottest part of the season the campaign had to be suspended, as the mass of the troops were physically unfit to fight or march. The brevity of the military training showed itself also in the gross indiscipline of many of the battalions. Pillage and drunkenness reached a frightful extent. The property of the foreign Consuls was sacked and looted in common with the contents of the poor Arab huts. But if short service for five years produced such results of want of discipline and stamina, what is likely to be the effect of short service for only three years ?

ANY of our non-commercial readers who fail to understand the telegram in our yesterday's paper reporting that there had been a meeting of cotton-spinners at Manchester, when the cotton ring had been denounced, and resolutions passed to shut up the mills for a week and to abstain from buying cotton, will find an explanation in the letter from our Commercial Correspondent published in our paper of Wednesday. The ring would appear to have got now complete control of the market, and to have raised the price of American cotton 1⅜d. since the end of May—a rise due simply to this speculation. Of course this tells severely on the spinners, who can undoubtedly ruin the "ring" if they can combine to stop their mills for a week. There are two difficulties in the way : one, that of inducing all the spinners to join in such a movement ; the other, their own liability as to contracts for goods. The sympathy of the public generally will, we think, be with the spinners, as these speculations on a tremendous scale seriously interfere with legitimate business.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

ON all sides one hears nothing but lamentations over the dreadful weather, the incessant rain having spoilt not only people's holidays and tempers, but also, which is a more serious matter, the prospect of a really good harvest. I am, however, still inclined to doubt if the mischief done to the crops is not exaggerated in the newspapers, which love a sensation, for the rain has been accompanied by a high wind which quickly dries the earth, and on most days this month the sky has cleared in the evening and we have had fine starlight nights. One thing is certain, that nearly all the fruits of the earth which have ripened this year are of exceptionally fine quality, and, if the wheat crop has been seriously injured by the rains of August, the British farmer, it must be remembered, has cultivated less wheat than usual this year, and he has his compensations in the good condition of other crops. But, in any case, there can be no doubt that the condition of British agriculture will form the chief topic of political discourse during the recess. Both parties are already stripping for the fray. Mr. Gladstone, not pausing even to take breath after the labours of this exhausting session, has plunged at once into a new controversy by declaring that, in the opinion of the Ministry, the land laws of Great Britain stand in need of instant reform. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, better than any other Liberal paper, now gives expression to the desires of those philosophical Radicals who may be described as the vivisectors of the body politic,—for they are always on the look-out for some fresh excuse for cutting into it,—actually gloats over the unseasonable rainfall of this month, and joyously exclaims, at the close of yet another wet day, "Ah ! now we shall hear the farmers clamour furiously for the abolition of our feudal land laws." The Conservatives, as may be seen from the address of Mr. Lowther to the electors of North Lincolnshire, are also full of concern about the British farmer, and their remedy for his condition is to relieve him from part of the heavy burden of local taxation which undoubtedly presses on him unfairly, by transferring to the Imperial Treasury many of the charges now paid for out of local rates. But these specifics are quite inadequate to cure so serious a disease. It is, on the one hand, mere childishness to imagine that *la petite culture*, which has, I am told, loaded even the much admired French peasantry with debt, will do for English farming what the skilful cultivation of large estates by men with capital at command has failed to effect. You might as well set the Scottish Archers, armed with their bows and arrows and short swords, in battle array against the Prussian infantry, and hope to see them win a victory, as rely upon peasant proprietors to make a profit out of English land while exposed to the full force of foreign competition. On the other hand, the Conservatives know very well that the relief they propose to offer to the agricultural interest will have but a slight effect, only they are so timid that they dare not say frankly what at heart they think ought to be done. No one who considers the question impartially can help admitting that free trade, whether it be a good or a bad thing in itself, has ruined British agriculture. Now, the original free traders never contemplated such a result as possible, or they might have hesitated to sacrifice what is still by far the greatest and most valuable of our industries even to preserve all the rest. Cobden himself was not far sighted enough to discern the approach of a time when the Americans would be able to lay down corn at Liverpool at as low a rate as it could be grown in this country, or he would not have laughed to scorn the fears of the British farmers of his day by assuring them that the cost of carrying corn from foreign countries to these shores would always amount to a virtual protective duty in their favour. Nor did Lord Sherbrooke dream that the margin of cost of production in favour of British corn would soon dwindle into nothingness when, less than ten years ago, he abolished the last remaining shilling of duty on each quarter imported. We have a right to say, therefore, that the present state of things, which is generally acknowledged to be disastrous for British agriculture, never entered into the calculations of the principal apostles of free trade. Well, in these circumstances, some men, who have at all events the courage of their convictions, have proposed to put an import duty on foreign corn, have, in fact, come forward as avowed protectionists. But, with the exception of Lord Salisbury, all the Conservative leaders seem to be as afraid to touch protection as if it were an accursed thing. The fact is, they have no ideas of their own, and they are overawed by the braggart airs which Liberal economists have put on ever since the triumph of their cause forty years ago. But surely even the conduct of their opponents might encourage them to assert views of their own, in defiance of free trade prejudice. The *Times* this week has published a remarkable letter from Mr. J. Kynaston Cross, the member for Bolton, which shows how merely skin-deep are the professions of faith of even Lancashire members in the supreme efficacy, in all cases, of the principles of free trade. Mr. Cross is an ardent free trader, and the Cobden Club are so pleased with the speech he made lately in the debate on Mr. Ritchie's motion about the French Treaty, that they are reprinting it, along with Mr. Chamberlain's, for the instruction of a backsliding nation. I could not follow in that speech Mr. Cross's argument that a ton of coal exchanged against an equivalent quantity of foreign corn may give more employment to British labour than if it were exchanged for British corn, inasmuch as the ships in which both corn and coal are carried belong to British owners and are manned by British sailors ; for, though this is the case, it seemed to me that Mr. Cross left another important element of the problem out of consideration, and that is, the fact that, when an exchange takes place of two articles both grown in England, the capitals they represent both remain in the country for circulation and payment of wages, whereas, when the exchange is made between one article of British and another of foreign growth, one of the two capitals is finally taken out of the country and the amount of the wage fund correspondingly diminished. But the use of such an argument by Mr. Cross shows what a thorough-going free trader he is in theory. Well, but now mark what he says in his letter to the *Times*. He warns the French Government that unless they act like "sensible men" in framing a new Commercial Treaty with England, the people of this country will take the "natural" course of not only increasing the duties on French wines and silks, but also imposing a heavy export duty on English coal, which would ruin the French manufacturers in Northern France. Of course, the policy which Mr. Cross here sets forth is simply a policy of retaliation. The member for Bolton does not stop, apparently, to consider that, according to free trade doctrines, the imposition of a heavy export duty on coal produced in this country would simply develope the demand for French coal. I remember that M. Thiers, who was the leader of the protectionist party in France, used to advocate the maintenance of high duties on English coal for the sake of stimulating the market for French and Belgian coal. How amazed he would have been to find a distinguished English free-trader coming round to his opinion. Of course, however, Mr. Cross does not mean to make the export duty on coal a permanent part of our financial system. He fancies that the simple threat to have recourse to such a measure will frighten the French Government into making concessions to Lancashire. But, by a parity of reasoning, the threat to impose a duty on American corn should force the Americans to open their markets to British trade, and so improve some of our industries, even if it had not the effect of benefiting British agriculture. Why, then, should the Conservatives hesitate any longer to advocate a policy of retaliation ? They can depend on the support of Mr. Cross, and they have learned from his letter that practical politicians care for interests only and not for principles, and that Lancashire, when the prosperity of her trade is threatened, can abandon free trade as readily as she adopted it when it suited her purpose to do so.

How many "sensible men" there will be in the new French Government—for it may be assumed that a new Government will come into power as soon as the new Chamber meets—we shall soon learn. A majority of colourless Republicans have been returned to support M. Gambetta, whose personal rebuff in one of the Belleville districts shows, however, that he is no longer in accord with the active spirit of French political life. I doubt, therefore, if he will venture to impose upon France free trade, against the wishes of the democracy, which in that country, as elsewhere, is keenly protectionist. The chances, rather, are that he will seek to distract the attention of his countrymen from home affairs by engaging in foreign adventures ; and the persistence of French intrigues in Egypt may well excite in Englishmen a feeling of uneasiness as to what may soon happen in that country. It is tolerably clear that the French representative on the Egyptian Board of control is encouraging the Khedive's very natural wish to become the actual ruler of Egypt ; whereas the English representative tries to uphold the sham constitutionalism which converts the Khedive into a cipher and makes the minister absolute. As the native army, of course, stands by its sovereign, French influence appears destined to gain the upper hand ; and it is probably in view of this collapse of the Anglo-French alliance in Egypt that Mr. Malet, the British Consul-General, is alleged to have gone to Constantinople to ask for the aid of Turkish troops in order to put a curb on Tewfik Pasha's ambition. I do not, however, believe that Lord Granville can have issued instructions to solicit Turkish intervention. That would be a confession of failure to use the materials at our command in Egypt, and it might have deplorable consequences. Anyhow, we are now entering on a new period of European disturbance, which will not pass over without some more direct attack being made on English interests than we have been accustomed to of late years : and it will be well if we are prepared to meet such an attack with forces of our own.

What shall I say about the Indian Budget ? The debate this year was a perfect farce. No one attempted any real criticism of the finances, and the little that was said about the monetary conference was not much to the purpose. I made up my mind long ago that England would never be converted to bi-metallism till she had found out by actual experience the weak points of the mono-metallic system ; and I watch, therefore, with much curiosity the progress of the drain of gold which is now testing the resources of this country. Mono-metallism is undoubtedly an excellent thing for England, so long as England has the command of the money market and can draw in as much gold as she wants by simply raising the bank rate of interest. But gold is now very scarce, and America, France, and England are all competing with one another for the control of the limited supply. It is obvious that the richest of the three nations must, in the end, get the gold ; and America is destined soon to occupy that position, if she does not hold it already. It is therefore probable that the purse-proud financiers of the City of London will soon begin to speak much more respectfully of silver as a medium of international currency than they have been in the habit of doing. But no one in the House of Commons showed the capacity or inclination to discuss the silver question last Monday evening. The debate drifted away into a sort of weary parade of crotchets about Indian administration. Mr. O'Donnell made himself conspicuous by talking of the mortality in Indian gaols, and by the tender interest he took in the fortunes of the innocent Roumanian maidens who are supposed to be kidnapped and forced to lead an immoral life at Bombay. This slave-trade in European girls, as the newspapers call it, has been brought into prominence lately by some very painful cases reported from Brussels ; and a Committee of the House of Lords have inquired into the matter and made a report, which, with the appended evidence, is a perfect godsend to journalists anxious to fill their columns with matter that can hardly serve any useful purpose, though it may gratify the prurient curiosity of their readers. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, at the very least, girls who take to an immoral life know perfectly well what they are doing, and are able to take very good care of themselves. They are really seduced either by natural inclination, or by a determination to make money ; and it is notorious that in England, as in other countries, thousands of girls take to this kind of life merely because they find it pays them better than any other. Mr. Howard Vincent and his colleagues at Scotland Yard think it would improve matters to give the police more power ; but I doubt this very much. The police are not immaculate ; and there were some very ugly stories only a few years ago of the way in which they levied black-mail in the Haymarket region as the price of their connivance with people leading a disorderly life. It must not be forgotten, too, that the scandalous cases which occurred at Brussels would never have occurred but for the misconduct of the police of that city who have exceptional powers for the regulation of night-houses.

Queen Victoria may well be proud of her volunteers. What other monarch in the world could pass in review, within two months, 100,000 men trained to arms at their own expense, and of their own free will, for the defence of the country ? The review at Edinburgh yesterday was spoilt as a spectacle for sight-seers by the abominable weather, but it brought out in strong relief the readiness of the volunteers to undergo a considerable amount of discomfort in the pursuit of their martial pleasures ; and the *Times'* critic who animadverted very severely on the effeminacy of some of the country battalions in stipulating that each volunteer should have "a wash and brush-up and two hot meals in Edinburgh" must, I should think, have been satisfied by their conduct at the review that modern Scottish volunteers can endure hardships cheerfully.

The directors of the P. and O. Company have at last resolved to make a change, which has long been deemed inevitable, by discontinuing the practice of sending their steamers round from London to Southampton to embark passengers. This change will save the company risk, loss of time, and expense, and will be a great convenience to passengers ; for nearly everyone already has to come to London before going to Southampton.

J. M. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMIR AND AYOUB KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

Reports have reached Khojak from Takht-i-Pul and Ashik that the Amir was camped on the 10th instant at Band-i-Lakireh, eight miles E. S. E. of Kandahar. Firing was heard in the direction of Kandahar up to noon on the 10th, and from morning to 4 p. m. on the 11th. Access to Kandahar is closed.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

THE betting on the course this morning:—

POONA DERBY.

3 to 1 agst.	Empress.
4 to 1 —	Earl.
5 to 1 —	Volunteer.
5 to 1 —	Sir Frank.
8 to 1 —	Shumla.
1000 to 100 —	Rangoon.
1000 to 100 —	Dictator.
1000 to 100 —	Euphrates.
1000 to 80 —	Cherubim.
1000 to 80 —	Robert.

THE BARODA CAMP PARSEE AGIARY CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 12.

In the Baroda Camp Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai's Agiary case, all the charges were dismissed to-day. The prosecution was pronounced by the trying magistrate, Dr. Atkins, to have been undertaken to satisfy the private animosity of the complainant. Mr. Leith ably conducted the defence.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The Press, in discussing the Egyptian situation, generally oppose European occupation of the country, and the *Times* urges that no other course is possible than Turkish intervention.

PARIS, SEPT. 12.

The *République Français* publishes an article this morning on the Egyptian crisis, in which it states that an agreement between England and France is the only possible solution of the difficulty.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, SEPT. 11.

The French troops have occupied the town of Susa unopposed.

The Arabs have occupied the town of Tebourla, the inhabitants of which took to flight on their approach.

THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

The "Park Theatre," Park-road, Camden Town, has been burned down.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CAIRO, SEPT. 11.

The Egyptian crisis still continues, and Cherif Pacha hesitates accepting the Presidency of the Council. All the bullion in the treasury has been removed from here to Alexandria.

H. M. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 12.

H. M. troopship Serapis has sailed for the Cape, and will convey from here to Bombay the 14th Hussars and the 2nd Battalion of the 21st Regiment.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4 ,, Rupee Paper	82⅞
4½ ,, do.	90½
3 ,, Consols for account	99
5 ,, French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	51⅞

Arrivals—Hartlepool and Khalif.
Departure—Breton Hall.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, SEPT. 12, 5-15. P. M.

Mail-steamer Venetia, from Bombay, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPT. 12.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted beyond Busreh. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 11.

At 10 p. m.	75·7 Farht.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

At 6 a.m.	77·0
,, 10 a.m.	77·7
,, 2 p.m.	75·7
,, 4 p.m.	75·6

WE have been asked to state that, in addition to the regular Wednesday and Saturday subscription night, the Theatre Committee have approved the issue of book-tickets, available on any night during the ensuing theatrical season.

THE new extension of the Bombay tramway, to Grant-road, will, we hear, be opened on the 1st October.

MR. JOHN GORDON, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, has been allowed leave of absence for fifteen months from the 1st prox. Mr. David Watson, of the late firm of Messrs. Watson, Bogle and Co., who some years ago was Deputy Chairman, and later on Chairman, of the Chamber, has been appointed acting Secretary.

MR. RUNGNATH SADASHIV JAYAKER, clerk of the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, has been appointed to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, in place of Mr. W. Webb, resigned. Mr. Jayaker has held the post of clerk to the Third Presidency Magistrate since 1868. He has lately been employed as Munsif and Magistrate in the Gondal State in Kattyawar. The period of the appointment will not go much beyond a fortnight.

THE North-West Provinces crop and weather report for the week ended 7th September states:—Showers fell in the beginning of the week, but a general break has now set in. Floods have slightly damaged the crops in Farukhabad, and late rice in Gorakhpur is not good; otherwise the crops are excellent. Prices have risen slightly in Sitapur and Jhansi; they are falling in Allahabad, Rae Bareli, and Kumaun; elsewhere stationary. Except for the usual autumnal fever in some districts and a few cases of cholera in Moradabad and Meerut, the general health is good. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun and Allahabad; it has appeared also in Meerut, but is disappearing in Jhansi.

A PRIVATE meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Saturday last to consider the report of the Finance Committee upon the proposed reorganisation of the Assessment and Collection Department of the Municipality. The consideration of the report will be resumed after the termination of the ordinary business before the Council at its meeting to-day.

AN up-country contemporary learns that, on the 4th instant, Abbas Khan of Hil, the notorious freebooter whose capture in 1878 on the Hazara Border is believed to have been the chief cause of the Alaiwal raids, died from fever in the Lahore jail.

"SMITH" writes to the Lahore paper:—"The new Retiring Regulations are singularly unjust to the officers of the General List. Jones and I each received cadetships from a Director of the old East India Company. I took up my cadetship in 1860, passed my examinations, and was in due course gazetted to the General List. Jones was too young to take up his cadetship. He, however, passed into the Army in 1863, and was gazetted to a line regiment. He joined the Staff Corps, which was the only means he had of getting into the Indian service, in June, 1866. He is three years my junior, but the new rules give him the following increase of pension over and above what they give me:—20 years, £30; 24 years, £55; 28 years, £70; 32 years, £80; 38 years, £366. I should like to know why, *cæteris paribus*, the fact that Jones entered the service three years after I did makes his service of 38 years worth a pension 50 per cent. higher than mine for the same period."

WE are informed through the medium of the Press Commissioner's office that news has been received from Baghdad that the following arrangements have been made by the local Ottoman Government with regard to quarantine in the districts where the plague has been prevalent. The sanitary cordon established at the places where the disease had appeared, from the head of the lake of Nejjif to Kufa, and thence to Ja'ara, Hore-el-Dookhun, Shamiyeh, Shafanyeh, Aboo Jowarir, to Shunafiyeh, and also the quarantine at Ctisiphan, Kurr, Imam Koi Mahawal district, Khan Mehawal, and at the Khans Abboo Mustafa, Nassariyeh, Moosayib, and Ateysher, will remain in force. Quarantine has been established at places to the west of Kerbella and at Samaweh towards Busreh, in order that persons from the above district proceeding to Aleppo, Damascus, Suglawiyeh, and Kobeysa may undergo quarantine at the former, and those proceeding towards the Moutifek district and Busreh at the latter. No pilgrims residing within the cordon will be allowed to proceed to Mecca this year, and no pilgrims or caravan will be allowed to pass through the cordon. No pilgrims will be allowed to visit the shrines at Nejjif and Moosayib.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says it has been decided that there shall be no cavalry reliefs between India and England next winter. The 10th Hussars are thus put back for a year, at least, but the regiment only went to India in January, 1873.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. H. S. WILLIS, C.B., Colonel W. J. Williams, C.B., R. H. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Upperton, Commandant, 16th Bengal Cavalry, have been appointed to represent the British Army at the French manœuvres this month.

THE *Daily News* publishes another letter from its correspondent at Merv, who continues his interesting account of the manners and customs of the Merv Turkomans. At the close of his letter the correspondent, referring to certain comments made by Russian newspapers on some of his former statements, says:—

"I emphatically deny that my telegrams about Scobeleff's advance were even in the slightest manner tinged with any feeling of vexation. I telegraphed that Scobeleff was marching direct on the road to Merv. He was doing so. Only his summary recall prevented his being at Merv now. It may be some comfort to the general to know that his movement was well inspired. Had he come on, Merv was his, and scarce a blow struck. The harvest of the preceding year was nearly exhausted, and the population of Merv would have had no alternative save submission or starvation. Now matters are different."

The facility or otherwise of a march to Merv from the west will, the correspondent says, to a large extent depend upon the final readjustment of the Russo-Persian frontier:—

"That the Atterek throughout its entire length is now the recognized frontier is, I believe, beyond the realm of discussion. This brings the Russian arms within half-an-hour's walk of Kuchan. Thence a long, fertile, well-watered valley, through which the Keshef Rud or Kara Su, as it is indifferently named, leads straight towards Meshed, passing but a few miles north of that city. A force marching along the Atterek, and proceeding from Kuchan along this valley towards Meshed, entirely avoids the huge Allah Akbar range of mountains with its difficult passes, as well as the desert northward. The value of this particular valley could not, I think from a military point of view, be overrated. The extreme evenness of the ground, the abundance of water along its entire length, even at the hottest season, and the wide cornfields on every side make it a really happy marching ground. The intelligence that Russia demands this valley as a frontier, one which would give her also Derguer, Khelat, and the entire Turkoman plain west of the Tejend, has filled the Tekke mind with the most serious misgivings. Pool-i-Khatun and Sarraks once in Russian hands, the fate of Merv would be no longer doubtful."

THE Doterel inquiry commenced on the day the mail left (August 26), the naval court assembling on board H.M.S. Adelaide at Devonport. The order of the First Lord of the Admiralty convening the court was couched in the following terms:—"Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated August 20, to hold this court to inquire into the cause of destruction of H.M.S. Doterel, and to try the commander and the surviving officers and crew of the ship under the 91st and 92nd sections of the Naval Discipline Act, for their conduct on the occasion." The order appointed the following officers to constitute the court:—Vice-Admiral A. W. Hood, C.B., senior officer in command of the Channel Squadron, president; Captains W. B. Grant, Royal Adelaide; Richard Bradshaw, C.B., Impregnable; A. J. Chatfield, Indus; A. Buller, C.B., Cambridge; G. S. Bosanquet, Northumberland; C. Kelly, Achilles; and Mr. G. P. Martin, barrister-at-law, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. The Deputy Judge Advocate first read the official despatches of Commander Evans detailing the loss of the Doterel, all of which have already been made public. Commander Richard Evans, examined, said he had no complaint whatever to make of the survivors.

"THE rain it raineth every day," remarks a London paper, and the faces of others than farmers lengthen as they look out upon the downpour which so grievously disappoints the hopes of those who thought that we were sure to have a spell of fine weather at last. The accounts of the harvest are uniformly gloomy. Unless the weather lifts before the end of the week, the crops will be injured beyond hope of recovery. Even as it is the rain has probably cost us millions. The longer it continues the more urgent will become the demand for land reform and a reduction of rents, and the more the exertions of those who are trying to persuade the British public that dearer bread is an infallible specific for bad harvests and slack trade. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of August 26 (the day the mail left) remarks:—The sun rose bright and clear this morning, in a bluer sky than has gladdened the heart of the British farmer for several days. Hopes were expressed with cheerful confidence that at last the worst was over, and a season of fine weather was to be vouchsafed for the ingathering of the harvest. The glass, however, has not risen. Towards noon the sky has again become overcast, and although we can still rejoice in the absence of rain we must rejoice with trembling. It will take a week of fine weather with hot sun and drying wind before all the cut corn in the south can be safely stacked. In the north, where the most of the croped have yet to be shorn, a fortnight of sunshine would save from ruin many an unfortunate farmer who is now trembling on the verge of despair.

THOUGH the French protest that their intentions are not to quarrel with the Sultan or invade Tripoli, the Turks are none the less taking care of themselves in that region. Besides the native militia—which amounts to about 3,800 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, all indifferently armed—there are now in the province about 4,400 Turkish troops, out of which one regiment, about 930 strong, forms the regular garrison, and is recruited from the province. Four other battalions, two of them from Crete and two from Thessaly, make up the rest of the regular infantry, which together amounts to 3,850 men. There are five squadrons of regular cavalry from the Fifth Corps, numbering 300 sabres, and a detachment of garrison artillery 260 strong. Thus the troops available, including militia, amount to nearly 10,000 men. As the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, few things are more remarkable than the way in which Turkey, miserable without money or credit, and without a friend, manages always to present an armed force wherever there is danger.

LORD HARTINGTON'S answer to Mr. Onslow in the course of the Indian Budget debate, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, was satisfactory:—"It is not the intention of the Government to take any part in the Afghan general election now going on in the fashion habitual to Afghans. Ayoub and Abdul Rahman are to fight out between themselves the question which is the better man; and as our intervention would only convince the Afghans that the trial of strength had not been fairly conducted, we are glad to hear once more on the best authority that it is not the intention either of the Home Government or of the Government of India to interfere in any way, by the gift of money, arms, or ammunition, much less by actually supporting either candidate by active assistance. Unless we determine to govern Afghanistan outright we cannot leave the Afghans too severely alone."

THE statement made by Lord Hartington as to the expenditure occasioned by the Afghan War the *Pall Mall* regards as a fresh reminder of the absurdity of placing any reliance whatever upon the estimates of military expenditure drawn up by experts at the beginning of a war. "When the late Government determined 'to run into something cheap,' they assured the country that the scientific frontier could be procured for the mere bagatelle of £1,200,000. Up to the eve of the general election it was not known that it had cost much more than five millions. Then it was discovered that it had cost ten millions and a half. After that the total swelled to fifteen millions. Lord Hartington now estimates that it will cost £23,412,000, including £5,335,000 for military railways. Unfortunately we have no confidence that even that sum will not be exceeded. Our troops are not yet withdrawn from Pisheen, and as long as there is a single red-coat west of Quetta we are exposed to a constant liability of having to expend more millions, not to hold the territory, but to retreat with dignity. It will cost us £25,000,000 yet before the last bill is paid, or £20,000,000 without the railways, every penny of which will have been worse than wasted in warfare not less impolitic than it was immoral."

FURTHER intelligence has been received in England from Zanzibar, the *Evening Standard* of August 25 states, respecting the outrageous proceedings of the Church Mission at Mombasa. The superintendent acknowledges having flogged the servants of several Arabs to make them confess having bought some stolen property from natives belonging to the mission. On their confession they were liberated. He also acknowledges having imprisoned an Arab of good family. It is reported on the best authority that the superintendent has made an apology and offered an indemnity, which have been accepted. It appears, further, that the British Consul-General deputed his assistant to visit Mombasa in a ship of war, and that the official investigations of the latter greatly compromise the missionaries. Floggings are the rule with them—floggings such as raise large wheals upon the skin, together with sentences of three months' imprisonment. Married females are subjected to these outrages as well as males. The apology for these glaring infringements upon the Sultan's authority has been accepted by the people this time; but it is said to be coupled with the condition that the missionaries referred to shall be removed from Mombasa.

OUR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WE shall receive a few weeks hence a new electric light machine on the Brush system (now on its way out), capable of supplying lights to the extent of 50,000 candle power. A feature of the Brush system is that branch lights may be worked successfully at considerable distance from the motive power; and when we get the new machine out, we shall be able to meet the wishes of several firms who have applied to us to give them each one or two branch lights. Another great advantage of the Brush light is that its intensity may be increased or diminished at will; it is almost as much under control as the gas burner, which may be made to give a dim or bright light as required, by merely turning a key attached to the bracket or chandelier. The Brush system is that which is employed on the Thames Embankment.

The Gramme machine with Jablochkoff candles, which we have had in operation for more than twelve months, has worked very satisfactorily. The brilliant illumination from our street lamp, and its pleasant contrast to the dim gas lamps which "pale their ineffectual fires" before it, has no doubt been missed by many during the past few days. Some repairs were necessary, which could not be done in Bombay, and the machine had to be sent to the Indian Electric Light Company's head-quarters in Calcutta.

We take the following particulars of the Brush machine and its working from the last *Journal of the Society of Arts*:—

"The Brush machine, with a ring on the Gramme system, with eight divisions or portions hollowed out to receive the coils, the bobbins at opposite ends of a diameter being connected together and to a commutator. When a pair of bobbins passes the neutral point, so that there is no current in it, it is put out of circuit for one-eighth of a revolution, so that the current produced in the other bobbins is not wasted, by being sent through the resistance of the two which are producing no current. On the inducing magnets are wound fine wires, offering considerable resistance, which carry the current when the external circuit is open, and keep up the magnetism; but when the circuit is closed, the thick wires on the magnets carry the principal part of the current.

"The internal resistance of the machine being about 10½ ohms, and the external resistance 73 ohms, there was, according to calculation, a current of 10 webers, and an electro-motive force of 839 volts. With these numbers, the effective work on the external circuit ought to be 87·36 of the whole electrical work produced; but, practically, it is only 61 per cent.

"The relation of work converted into electricity to the work expended in this machine, is about 73 per cent., whereas with both Gramme's and Siemens's machines, with relatively smaller external resistances, this ratio is about 88 per cent."

"A very pretty arrangement for shunting the current past a lamp (when it is not in use), so that one lamp may be put out without affecting the other lamps in the circuit, is adopted on the Brush system.

"The current passes through a solenoid coil, wound with thick wire, and then passes to the upper carbon, through the arc to the lower carbon, and then by the frame to the next lamp. The solenoid holds up a rod of iron, which tilts a ring on one side, through which the carbon passes, and so locks it. To the end of a thick wire of the solenoid is attached a thin wire (150 ohms), which is also wound on the solenoid, and which forms a shunt or by-pass to the arc, taking more and more of the current as the resistance of the arc increases. This thin wire is wound the opposite way, and the current in it relaxes the hold on the carbon, so that it falls slowly, and then takes more of the current. As soon as it does so, it is again held fast. To prevent the carbon from falling too rapidly, it is passed through a vessel containing glycerine, and slides downwards very slowly. The current through the thin wire also passes through another solenoid, which forms a shunt or by-pass to the whole lamp, so as to take all the current past the lamp if it should get out of order. When a considerable current flows by this path—*i. e.*, if the arc becomes an inch long, so that its resistance is greatly increased—the second solenoid draws up a piece of iron, which lets all the current pass and the lamp is thrown out of the circuit.

"In the Brush lamp, which is designed to burn 16 hours, there are two pairs of carbons, with the rings on the upper carbons, which hold them by friction, so adjusted that one is held about one-fourth of an inch above the other, and therefore, the second carbon will not come into action until the first falls or burns out.

"All the electric candles, such as the Jablochkoff candle, the Jamin candle, the Wilde candle, and the De Meritens candle, consisting of three carbons, are fed by means of alternate current machines, because it is essential that the two carbons should burn away equally. In the Jamin and the Wilde candle the carbons are at first in contact, but when the current passes, one of the carbons is separated from the other, because its holder is set on a hinge, so as to be acted upon by a small electro-magnet through which the current passes.

"M. Joubert has found that it is necessary, in order to keep the arc steady with the Jablochkoff candle, that the alternate current in the circuit should have a mean value of eight or nine webers, and that below five webers the arc cannot be kept alight; between the bases of the two carbons forming the candle there is an electro-motive force of 40 or 45 volts. The Jablochkoff candle uses up about 66 kilogrammetres of work, of which 33 kilogrammetres, or 4·6 h.p., is converted into heat and light.

"When the arc is produced in a magnetic field, either by disturbing it by an electro-magnet, or by placing a frame around it, as in the Jamin candle, it is necessary to have a current half as large again as when the electro-magnet is not in action. One-third of the energy of the current is in such a case spent in producing a strong magnetic field around the electric arc, and is, therefore, so much wasted energy, as far as the electric light is concerned."

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE Government of Bombay offered for sale by public auction yesterday twelve plots of ground on the Esplanade, on building leases for terms of 999 years. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Meherjee, Johnston and Co., at the office of the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, under the personal superintendence of Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, A. I. C. E., acting Executive Engineer. Six of the twelve lots into which the land was apportioned are situated between the Gaiety Theatre and the house of Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee Pleader, which adjoins the Victoria Hotel on the Esplanade. The vacant spaces between the lots are to be apportioned to each lot in equal moieties, free of charge and rent, on condition that they are used as gardens only. The other six lots are situated on the east side of the Esplanade Market-road near the new G. I. P. Railway terminus. Government stipulated that the ground sold was to be used, at a yearly rent of one anna per square yard, as sites for warehouses, mercantile offices, shops, and dwelling-houses, but the appropriation and arrangement of the land and buildings were subject to the approval of Government, and no additions to, or alterations in, the buildings were to be made without the permission of Government. No part of the premises was to be used as a public-house or liquor-shop without the permission of Government, or for any trade or purpose which was likely to become a disparagement, annoyance, or inconvenience to properties in the neighbourhood. The buildings, which should be constructed in accordance with the specification prescribed by Government, were to be completed within two years from the time of sale, and the land was to be fenced in within three months; the buildings during construction to be open to the inspection of the Government Surveyor, who has power to reject any improper work or material. The lines of frontage, levels, and level of ground-floors were to be determined by him. The agreement of purchase was to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser, who was to pay down 25 per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance within ten days, on signing the agreement for lease, at the same time depositing 4½ per cent. Government promissory notes for Rs. 5,000, endorsed to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, as security for the due fulfilment of the conditions of the agreement. A large number of persons were present at the sale yesterday, among them being Messrs. D. E. Gostling, Jamsetjee R. Tatta, H. N. Saklatwalla, Dadabhoy M. Setna, Dinshaw H. Botttliwalla, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Dadabhoy Dinshaw Ghandy, Merwanjee Jehangir Tarrachand, Hajee Cummoo Sulleman, Hajee Essa Fadla, Hajee Jan Mahamed Hajee Joosub, Seedik Hajee Ebrahim, Ayoub Jakaria, Currimjee Allibhoy, Lilladhur Shamjee, Vussonjee Nundjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Dawjee Ramjee, Bapubhoy Callidas, and Cursondas Jeenabhoy.

The first of the two divisions into which the twelve lots were divided comprised six plots of ground near the Gaiety Theatre, which were numbered consecutively from 36 to 41; while in the second division were also six lots, near the G. I. P. Railway terminus, from No. 46 to No. 51. The bidding for lot 36, admeasuring 782 square yards, commenced at Rs. 5 per square yard, offered by Mr. Cummoo Sulleman. Some of the intending purchasers raised objections on the score of what they called the hard conditions imposed by Government, such as the deposit of Rs. 5,000 as security, the Government paper to be 4½ per cent. paper, and no other kind, &c., remarking that those conditions were likely to deter several of them from bidding. The Executive Engineer explained that the conditions were framed by the law officers of Government, and that it was not in his power to alter or amend any of them. The explanation seemed, however, to afford little encouragement; and lot 36 was bought in at a reserved bid of Rs. 24 per square yard. Lots 37, 38, and 39 were likewise bought in at Rs. 24 per square yard. Lot 40, admeasuring 1,048 square yards, seemed to be in greater favour, and was knocked down to Mr. Vussonjee Nundjee at Rs. 25 per square yard; while lot 41, also admeasuring 1,048 square yards, was sold at the same price to Mr. Shamjee Jadowjee. The first lot in the second division, namely, lot 46, admeasuring 328 square yards, was put up at Rs. 2 per square yard, and was sold to Mr. Currimjee Allibhoy at Rs. 20 per square yard. The remaining five lots found no favour, and were successively bought in by Government at Rs. 19 in four cases and Rs. 20 per square yard in one case. Thus out of the twelve lots, only three were sold, lot 40 realising Rs. 26,222-3-6, lot 41 also Rs. 26,222-3-6, and lot 46 Rs. 6,570; making an aggregate of Rs. 59,014-7

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gatety Theatre performance, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Culna (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Yarkand, to Calcutta; Coconada (s), P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kashgar entered the dock yesterday.

A DISHONEST TRAM CONDUCTOR.—Rughoonath Succaram, a tramway conductor, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for attempting to defraud the Bombay Tramway Company by means of an improper sale of the tickets entrusted to him.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad named Heerjee Prag was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a cotton *dhotur* belonging to Jamna Pauna. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 10th inst:—Horses, 2 lame, 1 wound on belly; bullocks, 10 lame, 40 sore necks, 3 emaciated, and 1 unshod. Total number of cases 57.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Ingia Pandoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of loitering at night at Bhundar-gully and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTY.—Ahmedkhan Azmutkhan was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a leather hose, with a brass connection, valued at Rs. 30, the property of the Bombay Municipality. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Parbuttee Aba, a ramosee in the employ of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a bundle of cotton-twist, sundry mechanic's tools, and three gunny-bags, of the collective value of Rs. 6, the property of the company. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Pandoo Mankojee and Gunnoo Narrayen were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb,—prisoner No. 1 of stealing a silver ornament, cash, and articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 41, the property of Sonoo Bhiccajee; and prisoner No. 2 of dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of a part of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 being an old offender, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other to one month's similar imprisonment.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE AT AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Dhanjeshaw Dadabhai has been appointed to act as Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad district during the absence of Mr. D. H. G. Maclean, who has been transferred to Surat, in the place of Mr. Scannell, proceeding on privilege leave. Mr. Dhanjeeshaw has been in the Government Police service for nearly fifteen years, and is at present doing duty in the Surat division of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He is the only native of this Presidency who has successfully passed examinations qualifying him for the post of Subordinate Magistrate and Assistant Superintendent of Police.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	65	59	70	61	64	23	69	10
Sept. 11 Sunday	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Monday	..	..	0	88	0	75	0	85
Total	65	67	71	49	64	98	69	95
Sept. 12, 1880	52	56	57	41	49	98	51	52

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 11th September, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·721
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	74·6
Relative humidity of Air	·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	78·2
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WNW, NNE, WNW, N, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	153
Fall of Rain*	0·08
Total fall during month	1·45
,, ,, ,, year	65·67
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(12th September, 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·766	86·5	W S W	10	0·00
Surat	·775	76·5	W	11	0·20
Bombay	·823	77·7	W	8	0·08
Ratnagiri	·810	82·8	W Light.	..	0·03
Karwar	·829	81·1	W Fresh.	..	0·37
Mangalore	·869	82·4	W S W	2	0·70
Calicut	·895	79·6	W N W	13	0·34
Cochin	·921	79·5	W	1	0·91
Masulipatam	·763	82·0	W N W	..	0·25
Madras	·826	88·5	W	7	0·00
Negapatam	·848	85·0	S W	8	0·00

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, Capt. J. P. Hassall, will sail to-day for Southampton with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Percy Gray, a lady and infant, Mr R L Davis and three children, Mrs Hynes and infant, a gentleman, Mrs Dalrymple Hay and one child, Mrs G H Warwick, Lt W A M Wilson, Mr M Ghose, Capt F G Maltby, Col Smythe, Lt H Burne and Mrs Burne.

For Brindisi—Mr Mahomed Ali Jan, Mr C E Crawley, Mr W H Nightingale, Mr Alex Calder, Mr F S Piper, Mr J H B Hallen, Mr W A East, Rev T H Greig and Master J Bapty.

For Venice—Dr D W Martin.

The following passages have been engaged by s. s. Mongolia, Capt. W. S. Thompson, sailing on 20th September:—

For Southampton—Mr U Banerjee.

For Brindisi—Mr J Fergusson, Sir A Lyall, K C B, Mr J F Lyon, Mr S G Sale.

"MACPHERSON" MEMORIAL.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CONGREGATIONAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Alexander Maclean	50	0
,, A. Smythe	50	0
"A Member of the Congregation"	25	0
Mr. Thomas Robson	20	0
,, H. Robottom	10	0
Mr. and Mrs. Or	10	0

Collected by the children of St. Andrew's Church Sunday School as under:—

	Rs.	a.
Eva Jolley	57	0
Cecil Waite	54	0
Helena Ingle	47	0
Edmond Moylan	40	0
Beatrice Burt	37	8
Ada Ingle	37	0
Kenny Wood	34	0
Ernest Flower	31	0
Percy Flower	30	0
Kate Hodgert	28	0
William Hodgert	23	0
Charlotte Blunt	22	10
Sylvia Pearse	22	6
Peter Gerrard	21	0
Charlotta Pearse	20	8
Florence Flower	20	0
Mabel Blunt	18	4
Henry Winkler	15	0
Joscelyn Gerrard	14	0
William Brown	13	8
Hilda Moylan	13	0
Arthur Smith	12	8
Wallace George	12	0
Hilda Boyton	11	0
Agnes Kirk	11	0
Florence Stewart	10	0
William Flower	9	4
Florence Smith	9	0
Alfred Wood	9	0
"Anonymous"	8	2
Alfria Boyton	8	0
Edith Winkler	5	12
Kate Irvine	5	0
Charles Wilson	5	0
Norah Barnard	5	0
William Conway	3	0
Robert Winkler	3	0
James Irvine	2	0
Fred Hazells	2	0
Lionel Crawford	2	0
Emile James	2	0
Wallace Irvine	1	8
Archie Irvine	1	8
Wilfred Waite	1	6
Milly Waite	1	0
	738	12
	903	12
Previously acknowledged	2,662	0
Total Rupees	[illegible]	

GEO. R. SPENCER,
Hony. Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th September, 1881.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

AT the Fort Police Court, a Mr. Benjamin Samson appeared yesterday before Mr. Webb, charging Daniel Essubji and thirteen others with defamation. Mr. Balkrishna appeared on behalf of the complainant, and Mr. Sayani conducted the defence.

Mr. Benjamin Samson deposed.—I am an Honorary Secretary to the Jewish Synagogue and defendantsare members of my community, who have lately been entertaining ill-feeling towards me. On the 27th July last one Isac Daniel brought me a copy of a fortnightly newspaper called *Satya Prakash*. On reading I found it contained defamatory matter alluding to me and seriously injuring my character. I say that it is not true, as alleged, that I resigned my office on hearing that I was about to be dismissed for misconduct; and the jamat never intended to do so. A meeting was held some days after when I found certain members proposing resolutions in violation of the standard rules pertaining to the better management of the funds under their control. I voluntarily resigned my post.

Mr. Sayani contended that the word "misconduct" was construed in the same sense as the complainant had in his reports applied it, and therefore there appeared no reason why the case should not be dismissed.

Mr. Balkrishna replied that it was clear the meaning applied to the word "misconduct" in the article was of a very defamatory nature, and submitted that the case should not be dismissed.

His Worship remarked that this was a case which could be best settled between the parties, and accordingly dismissed the defendants with a warning as to their future conduct.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

RUTTONSEY MOORARJEE AND OTHERS *vs.* JUMNADAS PITAMBERDAS.

MR. WAGLE, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the defendant, asked for a fortnight's postponement, saying that the written statement was filed to-day. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Sayani, for the plaintiffs, was instructed to consent to a week's postponement only. The case was postponed for a week, with liberty to the defendant to apply, if necessary, for a further postponement.

GODAVERIBAI AND OTHERS VS. PURMANUNDAS JEEVUNDAS.

MR. ANDERSON, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant, consented to a decree being passed in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,551, in full settlement of the whole claim in this suit, including costs. It was necessary, Mr. Jardine said, to come into court, because three of the plaintiffs were minors. The suit was brought by the widow and three children of Hurrivalubdas Hurlochundas, a mehta in the service of the defendant, to recover Rs. 2,115, the balance of salary due to the deceased. The defendant, in his written statement said that that the amount would have been due if the deceased had done his duty and written up certain accounts, but that as he had not done so, he was not entitled to it. The legal advisers of the plaintiffs had agreed to receive Rs. 1,551, in order to save their clients the costs of the litigation and the possible result of a judgment in favour of the defendant. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,551, and at Mr. Anderson's suggestion, it was ordered that the amount of the decree be handed over to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, who were to make over the balance, if any, after deducting their costs, to the first plaintiff as guardian for the three minor plaintiffs.

CURSETJEE MERWANJEE *vs.* SORABJEE MERWANJEE KIASH.

MR. MANKER, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for the plaintiff, moved for a postponement till the 6th October next. The second defendant, who appeared in person, consented; and the application was accordingly granted.

THE HINDUSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY *vs.* HAJEE ABDOOL NOORMAHOMED.

MR. WAGLE, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement of the case till the 6th October. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendant, asked for a postponement till the 12th January, 1882, on the ground that there were accounts to come from Hong-Kong. Mr. Wagle said his instructions precluded him from consenting to a longer postponement than the 6th October, and to that date the case was postponed.

MULJEE AND BOMONJEE *vs.* JEVRAJ TOPUN.

MR. VICAJEE appeared for the plaintiffs, a firm of solicitors, who claimed Rs. 1,050, on a promissory note, payable on demand, for the costs of a suit. The defendant, who appeared in person, asked for leave to defend, but was told that, as this was a summary suit, the application should have been made to a judge in chambers. A decree was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

THE trial of Buldeo Pitambar, who was charged with having kidnapped and concealed a Rajput girl named Nanee, aged 12, was concluded to-day. Mr. Russell prosecuted, and Mr. Rivett-Carnac defended the prisoner.

After the case for the prosecution was closed, his Lordship remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused of having enticed away the girl.

The defence set up was that the accused had no reason to suppose that the girl had been kidnapped, if she had at all been kidnapped, and that there was no wrongful confinement of the girl. The marriage was formally concluded in a public manner, and many people were invited to it. It was very probable that Nanee's brother and her sister Goolab were also present at the ceremony, that they had all along acted in collusion with Motee, and that the prosecution was set up for the purpose of extortion.

His Lordship, in his summing up, said that one of the questions to be considered in the case was whether the accused knew, or had any reason to believe, that the girl Nanee had been kidnapped. Supposing the girl had been kidnapped by Motee, there was the fact that the prisoner did not appear on the scene till about twenty days after Nanee had left her home. It was stated that Motee passed off Nanee for her daughter, and the accused thereupon, consented to marry her. Under these circumstances his Lordship was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to show that the girl had been kidnapped by the accused. Nor was it conclusively proved that he knew, or had any reason to believe, that the girl had been kidnapped by Motee. It was suggested by the defence that the prosecutor and his sister Goolab had actually acted in collusion with Motee. But it did not stand to reason that they should have taken an active part in the marriage of their sister Nanee, with the accused, and then have had the audacity—nay, insanity—to set up a prosecution. The next question to consider was whether there was wrongful concealment of the girl by the prisoner. This depended much upon whether the principal charge, of kidnapping, could or could not be maintained against the prisoner. Nanee said that she was not allowed to go out; and on the other hand, there were a number of witnesses for the defence who stated that they had seen Nanee walk about the garden compound of Sir Mungul-dass's residence, as well as go out of the compound at times. It was for the jury to consider, upon the evidence given on this point, whether there was any unlawful concealment or confinement. His Lordship, concluding, said that there was evidence to show that the prisoner bore a good character.

The jury, having retired for a short time, returned a verdict of "not guilty" by a majority, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

RAJPUTANA SKY-RACES.

THESE races, open to Rajputana, Central India, and Gujerat, will be held at Nasirabad at the end of October. The exact date and the prospectus will be published shortly.

A. C. T. BOILEAU, Lieut., R. A.
Hon. Secy., Rajputana Sky-Races

BENGAL.

JURORS FINED.—Messrs. A. E. Robinson, C. T. Avetoom, and Baboo Jedoo Nath Sen were each fined Rs. 100 by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field at Calcutta for not responding to their names, when called by the Clerk of the Crown, whilst empanelling the speial jury.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday last, at about 7 P.M., the Calcutta River Police were informed that a European had committed suicide, by throwing himself off No. 9 pontoon of the Hooghly Bridge. It appears he was observed by a number of *khallasees*, employed by the Port Commissioners, to descend a ladder, leading to the pontoon, and to have jumped off. The River Police were immediately informed of the matter, and did all in their power to search for and rescue, if possible, the unfortunate man. Their attempts, however, proved futile. The body has not as yet been found.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.—A ruling which, should it be treated as a precedent, is likely to prove unpleasantly important to married women in this country, but which, we have little doubt, is contrary to law, was passed by the Calcutta Southern Divisional Magistrate on Monday last. A Mrs. H. Pinkerton made an application for a summons against her husband to have him bound over to keep the peace, on the ground of his having ill-treated her and threatened her life, and also for mischief in destroying an almirah and clothes, which were her own property, by saturating them with kerosine oil and setting fire to them. The Magistrate granted the summons to show cause on the former charge, but declined to entertain the latter, on the ground that a man could not be prosecuted for destroying his own property. On the applicant explaining that the property was her own, the Magistrate is reported to have stated that, though this might be the case, it was none the less the husband's property.—*Englishman.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

HEAVY RAIN AND FLOODS.—A Naini Tal correspondent, writing on the 6th instant, remarks: "We have had heavy and incessant rain with the new moon. Last night it poured in buckets full. The drains and walls are behaving splendidly. No [illegible] of even the smallest size has taken place, and we can all hope that these lovely hills are sa[illegible] more." The bridge across the house in De[illegible] has been swept away by a flood which h[illegible] ed a large part of the western Doon, [illegible] near Sahunspore is also damaged. In [illegible] three hours and a half, five and a [illegible] of rain in torrents, with the re[illegible] were under water, no a[illegible] being possible for a tim[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 26TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kashgar, Commander R. G. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon at 1 1o'clock with the English mails of the 26th August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Kay.
Mrs Hatton and child.
Mr Whittaker.
Mr. Higgins.
Mr. and Mrs. Cook.
Mr. Hurst.
Mr. C. Roy.

FROM BRINDISI.

Dr. C. Joynt.
Lieut. W. A. St. Clair.
Mr. J. R. Rutherford.
Mr. J. A. Payne.
Lieut. J. W. Attree.
Dr. A. Sargent.
Major Protheroe.
Mr. H. J. Wheatley.
Mr. N. M. Patell.
Major Plowden.
Mr. R. S. Routh.
Mr. Moore.
Mr. Newton.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. W. James.
Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall.

FROM ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and infant.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 26TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen at Osborne on Friday conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Humphreys, Senior Coroner for Middlesex, Mr. F. Bramwell, Mr. J. Picton, and Mr. Hugh Owen.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice left Osborne on Tuesday night for Edinburgh, and arrived at Holyrood Palace the next morning. Her Majesty in the afternoon visited the Edinburgh Infirmary.

The Crown Prince of Germany left London on Tuesday for Berlin.

The Duke of Edinburgh on Tuesday officially inspected the training ships in the Clyde, and also visited the new Cunard steamer Servia, the largest ever built except the Great Eastern.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Forster.

In the House of Lords on Friday the sitting was of brief duration, and the business transacted was of a formal character. On Monday the Regulation of the Forces Bill was read a first time, after a protest from Lord Longford. On Tuesday the Newspaper Libel Bill and the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) Bill were read a second time. The House met on Wednesday and several Bills were advanced. Last night the business was confined to advancing Bills.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the Committee of Supply was resumed. Mr. Biggar moved to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland by one-half as a protest against Mr. Forster's proceedings, and several other Home Rule members followed him in his violent attack on Mr. Forster, but eventually the motion was withdrawn. On Saturday the House met at noon, and sat until nearly midnight. The Attorney-General moved an address to the Crown for an Election Commission to be held at Wigan, but Mr. Cross opposed, and the motion was defeated by 43 to 37. Mr. Parnell then moved for the release of Michael Davitt, but the motion was negatived by 61 to 19. The remaining votes in Committee of Supply were discussed at length, but all finally were passed. On Monday Lord Hartington made the annual statement of the Indian finances. On Tuesday Mr. Gladstone declined to promise that a Land Bill for England should be introduced next Session. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett reviewed in a very hostile tone the foreign policy of the Government, to which Mr. Gladstone briefly but sarcastically replied. Upon the motion for the second reading of the Discharge of Contumacious Prisoners Bill, the House was counted out. On Wednesday Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion for the second reading of a Bill to repeal the Whiteboy Acts was rejected by 44 to 25. Yesterday Mr. A. O'Connor moved the immediate issue of a new writ for Wigan, but after a sharp discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone was on Tuesday re-elected at Leeds without opposition. Mr. T. R. Buchanan was elected without opposition at Edinburgh. Mr. Asher, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, was yesterday re-elected for the Elgin Burghs.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., has issued an address to the Irish electors of North Durham urging them not to vote for the Ministerial candidate.

The deaths are announced of Sir W. Heathcote, formerly M. P. for Oxford University; of Mr. E. Clarkson, Q. C., who died from hydrophobia; of the Right Hon. Mr. Brooke, late Master in Chancery in Ireland; Mr. Stuart Wortley, formerly Recorder of the City of London and M. P. for Buteshire, aged 76; and of Mr. C. Polhill-Turner, late M. P. for Bedford.

A basket was taken on Monday to the Parcels office, Birmingham, addressed to a person at York, but the men who brought it, being embarrassed by questions as to its contents, ran away. Upon being opened the basket was found to contain gunpowder, cartridges, and percussion caps.

A meeting, attended by 400 Aberdeenshire farmers, held on Monday, at Insch, passed resolutions affirming the depressed state of agriculture, and declaring the chief remedy to be a re-adjustment of the present rents paid for land.

George Durling, convicted of the murder of a woman at Woolwich, was executed in Maidstone Gaol on Tuesday.

The capital sentence passed upon William Nash for setting fire to his house at Bayswater and causing the loss of six lives has been respited.

Three county cricket matches were concluded on Saturday. Derbyshire beat Kent by three wickets, Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by 15 runs, and Marylebone Club beat Leicestershire by nine wickets. Several matches played this week have been drawn unfinished owing to the bad weather.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, arrived in Dublin on Monday. It is understood that a list of persons arrested under the Protection Act has been drawn up, from which a selection will be made of those whom the Government may think it prudent to release.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., addressed a meeting at Thurles on Sunday, and fiercely attacked the Government for its refusal to release the imprisoned "suspects."

At the meeting of the National Land League in Dublin on Tuesday, the receipt was announced, during the past week, of £1,315, of which amount nearly £1,000 was sent from America.

OBITUARY.—Maj. J. Eckford, Roy. (Ben.) Eng.; Lieut.-Gen. G. A. Fisher, Ben. S.C.; Col. C. Benbow, Bo. Ret.; W. H. Bradley, Bo. Ret.; Dr. J. M. Cowan, late E. I. C. S.; the Right Hon. Sir W. Heathcote, late M. P.; the Right Hon. Mr. Burke; the Right Hon. Jas. Stuart Wortley; Mr. F. C. Polhill-Turner, late M. P.; Sir W. E. Burnaby; Mr. E. Clarkson, Q. C.; the Right Hon. W. Brooke; Mr. R. Laycock, late M.P.

THE French elections held on Sunday have proved a decisive victory for the Republicans, the combined Bonapartist and Legitimist factions returned numbering under 100. The Republican gain has been 58 seats.

A considerable force of Tunisian soldiers has been sent to Kairwan with a view of inducing the Arab tribes in the interior to discontinue their raids. The French troops are expected to take active measures against the hostile tribes on the Tunisian and Algerian frontiers.

The French Vice-Consul at Tunis has been appointed Consul, and M. Roustan confines himself to the offices of Resident and Tunisian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Emperor of Germany is indisposed in consequence of a severe cold, and it is possible that he may be prevented from attending the autumn manœuvres of the German army.

Political arrests continue to be made in Russia, but the prisoners are not brought to immediate trial. It is stated that numbers of persons suspected of Nihilism are transported without trial to Siberia.

The Spanish elections to the Cortes were held on Sunday. The Ministerialist candidates have, in a great majority of instances, been returned.

The Greek troops entered Thessaly on Saturday, the Turkish force having been withdrawn.

Sir E. Wood, escorted by three squadrons of cavalry, has left Durban for Zululand, where the natives maintain a threatening attitude towards the Transvaal Boers.

President Garfield is still in a very critical condition, but yesterday he slept better and took more nourishment. The most alarming feature in his case is the non-increase of strength.

The Irish Revolutionary Convention in New York has closed its sittings, after adopting an address declaring an intention to destroy British ships wherever found, as a means of compelling the English Government to listen to the just demands of Ireland.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F Place, B Uncov
Mr A W Stewart, B
Mr Dobbs, B Uncov
Mr J McArthur, B Uncov
Capt D A A Macpherson, B S C
Lieut A R Martin, B S C,
B S C
Lieut C H M Smith
Capt R F Moore, R Eng
Col J C P Baillie, B Inf
Major H S Tandy, Bo S C
Major A R Heyland, Bo S C
Capt J B Lawrence, Bo S C

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E B Thornhill, B C S, 2 mo
Mr H Gillon, B C S, 1 mo
Mr F J Nicholls, B C S, 6 mo
Mr A C Campbell, B Uncov, 3 mo
Mr J O Lawder, B Uncov, 2 mo
Mr H A Coombs, B Uncov, 3 mo
Col C J Hughes, B S C, 4 mo
Lieut-Col R Home, R B E, 12 days
Lieut Col R G Wood R E, 1 week
Surg E B Rutt 3 mo
Major A R 4½ mo
Major A 6 mo
Mr H Could 6 mo
Mr A A Borrada Bo C 1 wk

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G J Laidman, BCS
Mr C H Vowell, BCS
Mr T Macpherson, BCS
Mr C W P Watts, BCS
Mr R G Hardy, BCS
Mr G M Ogilvie, BCS
Mr F S Bullock, BCS
Mr J W Quinton, BCS
Mr H Bell, B Uncov
Mr H G Boyce, B Uncov
Mr G Bellett, B Uncov
Mr J J Higgins, B Uncov
Mr R Parry, B Uncov
Mr H J Lloyd, B Unc
Major C Case, B S C
Capt G W Deane,
Capt G L Eliot,
Lieut H H Ozzard,
Lieut C Hogge,
Col F W Peile
Capt A F F
Major W
Surg-M
M
Su

Lieut-G
Col C
Dy
Aug

LORD HARTINGTON'S INDIAN BUDGET SPEECH.

THE Secretary of State for India made the annual statement of the condition of the Indian Finances to the House of Commons on August 22. The Marquis of Hartington, who was received with cheers, said no one could regret more than he did that he was under the necessity of making his statement with regard to the finances of India at so late a period of the session. He feared it would be impossible to make his statement a brief one; therefore, without wasting any time, he would proceed as rapidly as possible to lay the bare facts before the House. The accounts of 1879-80 showed that the Budget estimate, which was framed in the year 1879, estimated the revenue at £64,562,000, and the expenditure at £65,917,000, thus giving a deficit of £1,355,000. The regular estimate for the same period showed £67,615,205 revenue, and £67,285,690 expenditure, leaving a surplus of £329,515. In the spring of this year when the regular estimate was converted into a closed account it showed a revenue of £68,484,666, and an expenditure of £69,667,615, leaving a deficit of £1,182,949. Thus the revenue had increased by £3,922,000 over the Budget estimate, and by £869,000 over the regular estimate up to the spring of last year; while the expenditure had increased by £3,750,000 over the Budget estimate, and by £2,382,000 over the regular estimate. The regular estimate showed a net improvement of £1,685,000 over the Budget estimate. The accounts showed a worse result by £1,513,000 than the regular estimate, and £172,000 better than the Budget of March, 1879. Last year the chief improvement in revenue was stated to be as follows: Opium, £1,900,000, and productive works £1,000,000; while in the expenditure there was a saving of £500,000 on ordinary public works. There was, however, an expenditure of £1,568,000 more than the regular estimate for war and frontier railways included in the accounts. Before he proceeded to state the figures for the year 1880-81, he thought it would be convenient to give some explanation of one point in order to prevent confusion and misconception—he referred to the Treasury contribution of £5,000,000 in aid of the war. The House was aware of the terms on which that contribution was made. If it had been a free gift from this country to India unconnected with any special expenditure, it would have been right, he thought, that the sum should not have gone into the revenue accounts at all. In that case it would simply have taken its place as a debt transaction in the receipts and disbursements accounts. The contribution had, however, been made entirely in relief of the war charge, and it was in reality as clearly a receipt in diminution of the war charge as an extra receipt derived from railways or telegraphs. It had become necessary to determine how the contribution should be brought into the account as revenue, and after consultation between the Government of India, the Indian Office, and the Secretary of State in Council, it was decided that the best way of dealing with it would be to enter it in the accounts as nearly as possible as the balance of the estimated cost of the war in the present year, thus leaving the future estimate of the accounts, after the year just closed, as nearly as possible unaffected by the war expenditure. It was expected that before the war closed it would be possible to ascertain almost accurately the amount of the war charge which would come into the expenditure of the present year, and when that had been ascertained a portion of the £5,000,000 corresponding to the expenditure would be entered for the present year, leaving the balance to be entered for the year just closed. He would now state to the House how the regular estimate of 1880-81 compared with the account of 1879-80. In 1879-80 the revenue was £68,484,666, and the expenditure £69,667,615, showing a deficit of £1,183,000. For 1880-81, the estimated revenue was £70,783,615, while the expenditure was £77,003,382, showing a deficit of £6,219,767. The revenue, therefore, of 1880-81 was £2,300,000 larger than the revenue of the preceding year, while the expenditure was £7,335,000 in excess of the previous year. The whole result of the latter year was £5,040,000 worse than that of the former year. The increase of over £2,000,000 was almost entirely due to the Treasury contributions of that amount which had been brought under the account of the revenue of that year. The excess of expenditure of the latter over the former year was entirely due to the war operations. The Budget estimate of 1880 gave a revenue of £66,746,000, against an expenditure of £66,329,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000. The regular estimate, however, which was framed in March, 1881, brought out a revenue of £70,783,615, and an expenditure of £77,003,000, leaving a deficit of £6,220,000. The revenue, as taken in the regular estimate, was £4,037,000 in excess of that given in the Budget estimates but, on the other hand, the expenditure was £10,674,000 greater than the estimate of February, 1880. He had stated last year that besides £3,200,000 in respect of war charges as an addition to the regular estimate of 1879-80, £3,500,000 must be added to the Budget estimate of 1880-81 for the same reasons, giving a total of £6,700,000 for the two years. However, only £1,568,000 was shown in the accounts for 1879-80, leaving, therefore, to be added as charge for 1880-81, a sum of £5,132,000. The actual addition, after including the Treasury contributions, was £7,166,000, which of course more than accounted for the sum by which the regular was worse than the Budget estimate. On the revenue side the chief sources of improvement were: Opium which showed an improvement of £1,218,000; Excise, £309,000, and Customs, £351,000. On the other hand, there was a deficiency of £295,000 in the land revenue, and in respect of salt £491,000. On the expenditure side there was a saving in the matter of interest, conversion of stock, and other improvements, of £466,000, as well as a saving on exchange of £621,000. On the other hand, there was an increased expenditure for war and frontier railways of £7,166,000, army £136,000, superannuation £241,000, ordinary public works £279,000, State railways £441,000, productive public works £508,000, and provincial surplus £295,000. Coming to the Budget estimate of 1881-82, as compared with the regular estimate of 1880-81, the figures stood as follows: The regular estimate of 1880-81 gave a revenue of £70,783,615, and an expenditure of £77,003,382. The Budget estimate of this year gave a revenue of £70,981,000, and an expenditure of £70,126,000, showing an improvement of £198,000 in the revenue, and £6,877,000 in the expenditure. The regular estimate of 1880-81 showed a deficiency of £6,219,767. They anticipated in the present year a surplus of £855,000; and the whole result of 1881-82, as now estimated, would give an improvement of £7,075,000. Comparing this Budget estimate with the regular estimate of the previous year, there was a diminution under the head of war charges of £9,885,963, and frontier railways, £1,409,697, [illegible] total diminution of £11,295,660. If this deduction of war charges was allowed for, the Budget estimate showed an apparently worse result, when compared with the regular estimate, of £4,221,000. Having saved, in fact, more than £11,000,000 in war charges they could only now point to a net improvement of £7,000,000. This was accounted for in the first place by the much lower estimate that have been taken of the opium revenue. That revenue, he might explain, had been estimated at £2,000,000 less than that received in 1880-81, it having been deemed prudent not to reckon too much on an item which had always been deemed a fluctuating source of revenue. The next large item was the provision for famine insurance, which was inserted as expenditure—£1,453,000 over the sum in the regular estimate, £3,450,000 were thus accounted for, leaving £800,000 under other heads. The chief sources of improvement were, therefore: Land revenue £687,000, and provincial balances £797,000. On the other hand, the sources of deficiency were: Customs, £161,000; telegraphs, partly due to the cessation of the war, £116,000; interest £272,000; law and justice, £132,000—due to the increase of the establishment in Bengal; marine £200,000; exchange, £510,000; miscellaneous, £103,000; ordinary public works, £401,000; army, £179,000; and productive works, £105,000. Under the head of provincial surpluses and deficits there was stated to have been an increase of revenue to the extent of £709,000; while the expenditure was said to have been diminished by £88,000, showing a net gain of £797,000. The system of provincial finance was introduced in the year 1870-71, the idea being that by giving the local Governments an interest in the careful collection of certain sources of revenue and in their expenditure on certain services, economy would be the result. In 1876-7 the system was considerably extended, and at the present moment it had attained large proportions, as was shown by the fact that the estimate of the total revenue received by the local governments in 1881-82 was £17,308,000, or about one-fourth of the total of the gross revenue of India. Out of that sum the local governments were expected to provide for the following services, amongst others: collection of land revenue, over £2,000,000; law and justice, £2,764,000; police, £2,484,000; education, £1,048,000; and public works, £4,718,000. He believed that, on the whole, the system had worked extremely well, and it was a step in the much-needed direction of decentralisation. No doubt it was necessary that the richer provinces of India should pay more than their fair share of the general expenses of administration and government. It might even be necessary that they should assist to develop the resources of the poorer provinces; but the principle was a sound one, that each local government should have an interest in the development of its own revenue and in the economical expenditure of the services over which it had control. (Hear, hear.) Sir Ashley Eden h[illegible] borne valuable testimony to the [illegible] system in Bengal. There wa[illegible] had profited more by th[illegible] province—(Sir G. [illegible] believed that [illegible] vince wa[illegible] very[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

had already been adopted, and there was, therefore, every reason to hope that all the war-charges and outstanding war-charges were included in the present estimates. Under the old system it was the practice only to include payments made in voucher, and the closing of the accounts was delayed in consequence. During the progress of the war these accounts had fallen very much into arrear, and therefore the audited accounts of the year did not include the whole amount of the issues made. If no war had taken place and no consequent hurried construction of railways, and supposing that the one million and a half had each year been paid on account of famine insurance, there would have been in each year of the war the following surpluses: In 1878-79 a surplus of £1,523,000; in 1879-80, £3,521,000; in 1880-81, £3,623,000; and in 1881-82 a surplus of £855,000, making a surplus during the four years of £9,523,000. The war, then, it appeared, was paid for by the appropriation of this nine and a half millions of surplus revenue, by the appropriation of four millions of famine insurance receipts, by four and a half millions taken from cash balances, and by five millions contributed from the British Treasury. He must now speak of what had been done in regard to famine insurance. In 1878 the Government of India decided to devote one million and a half annually to this object, but had been prevented by wars from carrying out their intentions during the last two years. The present Government fully accepted the policy thus laid down in 1878, but had resolved, instead of charging this sum on surpluses, which were always liable to other calls, to insert this charge in the estimate as part of the expenditure of the year. This had been done in the present estimate. (Hear, hear.) This million and a half would be applied to meet any cases of famine that might occur in the course of the year, and the surplus would go towards aid to public works of an unremunerative nature and towards reducing the Indian debt. Commissioners had already been appointed for this last-mentioned purpose. It had been considered desirable to take advantage of the contribution of five millions from the British exchequer with a view to reducing the Indian debt. Notice was therefore given in November last year of the repayment in November next of £4,487,000 of the India Four per Cents. As the whole of the British contribution would not be due for four years it was necessary to issue Three and a Half per Cent. Stock, but arrangements had been made so that the whole five millions would be devoted to the reduction of the Indian Debt, and the Three and a Half per Cent. Stock would gradually be discharged. The result of the whole operation would be that India, instead of paying eighteen millions for the war, would pay thirteen millions for the war, and five millions for the reduction of her debt. Considering the circumstances through which India had had to pass, its financial condition must be considered satisfactory. (Hear.) In June last year a loan of 313 lakhs was raised in India at 4½ per cent, and at the price of 103 3-16; in January of the present year £3,500,000 was raised in London, to bear interest at 3½ per cent., and its price was £103 19s. 6d.; and in July last a further loan of 300 lakhs was raised in India to bear interest at 4 per cent.; this was sold at 105 3-16, which, compared with the price of 103 3-16 for the Four and a Half per cent. Loan in January, 1880, was most satisfactory. The amounts expended from borrowed funds on productive public works had been, in 1879-80, £3,364,000; in 1880-81, £2,678,000; and in 1881-82, £2.608,00; and on the East Indian Railway, £1,646,000, or over £1",000,000 on productive public works in three years. Although many of these were of very recent construction, and some had not yet become productive at all, the annual deficit after payment of all charges on their account was only £255,000. (Hear, hear.) Some of the railways were paying 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Notwithstanding this extremely satisfactory result, the Government had not seen any reason to relax the limit placed on public works expenditure. Two and a half millions a year, however, were not sufficient to develop the resources of the country, and one of the most hopeful signs of the first was that there now appeared a possibility that private capital would come into the field, and cover some of the ground left vacant by the Government. (Hear, hear.) Hitherto it had been considered impossible to construct railways with private capital, except with a heavy guarantee. Recently, however, a company had been formed which, although it had received some State assistance, had received it on terms very different indeed from those of the old guarantee companies. (Hear, hear.) Interest at the rate of 4 per cent, would be guarnteed for four years, the period of construction. When the railway was open this would be repaid, with interest, from the surplus proceeds of the company over 5 per cent. The State would have power to purchase the undertaking at intervals of thirty or fifty years, and at the expiration of ninety-nine years the permanent works would revert to the State, and the rolling stock would be taken at a valuation. He regretted the delay in this hopeful undertaking, but it was due to the obligation under which the State lay to see that the public money was not spent in undertakings which were not financially sound. The last estimates had been framed while British troops were still in Afghanistan, and the retirement was not completed till three months afterwards. Until the great body of the troops had returned across the frontier it was impossible to say what were the difficulties that might ensue, and it was necessary therefore to take a prudent view of the financial position. Then there was the uncertainty about the opium revenue. As far as he knew, the low estimate of opium would be considerably increased, though it was not likely in regard to price to come up to the exceptional result of the past year. He had thought it wise, therefore, on the part of the Government to postpone any reduction or readjustment of taxation. As to the cotton duties, the total loss from the reduction of duties was in 1879-80, 17 lakhs of rupees, and in 1880-81, 12 lakhs. There had been a great increase of the trade and that had gone a long way to balance the heavy loss which had occurred on grey goods. Since the remission the value of the class of goods liable to duty had fallen from 95 to 26 per cent., and the value of the class of goods exempt from duty had risen from 5 to 74 per cent of the whole. The Indian manufacturers only manufactured the class of goods which were now admitted free. What had happened was that while protection had been withdrawn from native industries, a sort of protection had been erected of one class of English goods against another. The trade in coarser goods was now stimulated by free admission, while the finer goods were still taxed. It seemed to him absolutely impossible that this could continue. (Hear, hear.) He regretted that it should have to be continued for another year; but if they were to alter this without accompanying it with any more popular measure of readjustment it would be supposed in India that the change was made solely in the interests of England. He would lose no opportunity of urging upon the Government of India next year to remove this remnant of these duties. With regard to exchange the net loss during the past three years had been eight millions. There could be no doubt that the recent disturbances in the value of silver had inflicted considerable loss and great inconvenience on the Indian Exchequer. The disadvantage under which India suffered arose from the accident of having to pay heavy liabilities in sterling. The remittances to this country had averaged more than fifteen millions for many years past, and the loss by exchange probably had not been less than eleven millions was since the fall of silver began. And the injury to India did not stop there. That injury increased by the uncertainty which was thereby caused in respect to every financial estimate or transaction. It was absolutely impossible under the existing state of things for any Indian Finance Minister to frame for the next year an estimate fo revenue and expenditure on which he could confidently rely. A surplus was liable to be converted, by causes over which he had absolutely no control, into a deficit; and the same inconvenience extended to every financial operation, to every project, which the Government might entertain. It had, therefore, always been the object of every financier to endeavour to secure a more stable exchange. (Hear, hear.) But there appeared to be no possibility of establishing the same monetary standard as in England. The only hope of a more favourable exchange seemed to lie in some common agreement and understanding between other nations which were situated in a somewhat similar position to India. Even a partial agreement between those nations, although it might not come to anything like a fixity of *ratio*, would undoubtedly tend in that direction, and would be a great benefit to India. The recent Bi-metallic Conference at Paris separated, as they were aware, without arriving at any definite decision; but it was hoped that before long, by means of direct communication between the Governments interested, it might still be possible that some basis might be arrived at. Turning to another subject, he reminded the House that last year he stated that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian army with a view to reduction. The Government of India had sent home various propositions founded upon the report of that commission; but it had been found impossible as yet to sanction any one of them. Some of the recommendations would require Parliamentary sanction; others were intimately connected with the organisation of the army at home, and could not be adopted without full consultation with the military authorities and the Secretary of State for War. There were matters affecting the Indian army itself which no doubt could be disposed of without much difficulty, but they all raised questions of importance—questions upon which, especially among the older [illegible] of the Indian service, there was so much [illegible]inion that he thought the House [illegible]ot to adopt any changes until [illegible] ble to give the subject [illegible] he House a budget which was certainly simple and unambitious, but which he hoped would prove safe and prudent. (Cheers.)

Later, the Marquis of Hartington, replying on the debate which followed his introductory speech, said it was impossible in the time at his disposal to refer to all the numerous questions which had been raised during the discussion, many of which, he must say, had no direct reference to the finances of India. The hon. member for Lincolnshire (Mr. Stanhope) did, however, confine himself almost exclusively to the subject of Indian finance, and the first question with which the hon gentleman dealt was that of the possible reduction of the Indian expenditure. So far as he (the noble marquis) had been able to observe, the late Government of India, with every desire to effect permanent reductions of expenditure, had not succeeded in doing very much more than in postponing such expenditure. (Laughter.) He did not deny that some permanent reductions had been made, but an examination of the accounts would show that the reductions effected, after the unsatisfactory state of the Indian finances was discovered, were rather in those branches of expenditure which admitted of immediate reductions, such as public works, which were not really in the nature of economy, but of the postponement of necessary expenditure. He admitted that there was an increase of expenditure to the amount of £800,000 to be accounted for in the present year. Some of that increase took place under such heads as interest caused by exchange, and on other matters beyond the control of the Government. The larger expenditure, however, was due to the increased expenditure of the provincial Governments. What had happened was that the Government of the day felt they were in considerable straits in consequence of the heavy war expenditure, and consequently strong pressure was put on all the provincial Governments to economise. The way in which that expenditure was chiefly restricted was in public works and kindred matters, but of course, as soon as the pressure was relaxed, it was necessary to return to the former regular expenditure, as well as to make up to some extent, for the restrictions that had been imposed on them. In reply to the hon. member for Hertford (Mr. Balfour), he might state that it was intended to devide annually the £1,500,000 between provision for famine and the reduction of debt. The Government of India would, however, have authority to make another arrangement if circumstances appeared to them to render a change desirable. Regarding the alarming rumours that had been published as to the harvest prospects of Mysore he desired to mention that he had telegraphed for information, and had received an answer of a most reassuring nature, and stating that if the rains continued as they had been doing there was no ground for fear. Since then he had not heard, and, therefore, he presumed that all was going on well. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for London (Mr. Alderman Fowler) had urged that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the whole of this subject. He did not say that the inquiry instituted some years ago at the instance of his right hon. friend the Postmaster-General had been barred of good results. It had, no doubt, afforded a large amount of information to those who desired to gain an insight into Indian administration, but these results had scarcely been commensurate with the labour and inconvenience of bringing over to England a large number of gentlemen from their duties in India. Parliament could, no doubt, in every way, criticise and examine the conduct of the India Office in this country, but the Government of India was centred wholly and entirely in the Governor-General of India and the Indian Council, and it was difficult to see how their authority was to be maintained if a committee was to be appointed to inquire into their acts.

THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 25.

THE hope that the Queen's proverbial good fortune in the matter of the weather was again to be justified, and that the Review was, after all, to take place under a propitious sky, has been disappointed, and the great Review has been marred by a downfall of rain heavy even for Scotland. But if as a spectacle the scene has been marred, the terrible weather has afforded the opportunity for a display of the sturdier qualities of the Northern Volunteers. By the same over-fussiness which prevailed at Windsor, the troops were placed upon the ground a great deal too soon. At Windsor this mattered little, for in brilliant weather the men were able to lie down on the grass at their pleasure, but to-day nothing of the kind was possible. Many of the regiments had been all night in the train; and on their feet since daybreak, and nobody could lie down upon ground soaked like a sponge with water. At one o'clock the rain began to fall, at first lightly, but as the Queen came upon the ground it descended in a heavy, continuous downpour, which in a very short time wetted the already tired men to the skin. Through this torrent of rain, over soaked ground in which their feet sank inches deep, they had to march past the Queen, and although the perfection of the line which we look for on an occasion of this kind was necessarily wanting, the steadiness and firmness of the men, the way in which they pulled themselves together, and shook off the effects of fatigue and wet as they approached the saluting point, were worthy of the highest praise. To spectators the drenched uniforms, the draggled plumes, the splashed leggings might detract much from the effect of the scene; but to the military eye the martial spirit which rose above these things, and grimly defied weather and mud, was far more gratifying than any show of untarnished finery could have been.

With the general public the slopes facing the Parade Ground, affording magnificent vantage ground, were naturally the favourite spots, and here quite early in the day was assembled one of the largest crowds ever collected together in these islands. When the rain came the whole multitude put up their umbrellas with one consent, and the hill seemed as if covered with a million black toadstools. When the regiments began to form up, the roar which greeted favourite corps was unanimous as though it came from one throat. When the Queen appeared at length, and ended the long interval of dismal expectancy, the shouts which rent the air were amazing in their volume.

The First Division started punctually at a quarter past one to take up its place in the general alignment. Its first brigade on arrival upon the reveiw ground was formed at right angles to the Grand Stand and the general line which faced the stand. This right brigade was made up of Artillery regiments all in one. The same attention was everywhere paid to the grouping of colours, the rest of the brigades being as far as possible red, green, or grey. Brigadiers of the General Staff were wisely selected, as at Windsor, from the Regular Service, and the officers so employed appeared to be in very cordial relations with those under their command. The task was an easy one where good temper and subordination so generally prevailed. The Divisional Generals did not arrive very early, but General Macdonald was upon the ground at three, followed by a numerous staff. From this time till the Queen's arrival there was the usual long and dreary waiting in the rain. To those who had come for pleasure it mattered little, but for the troops it was very uncomfortable. Many of the corps had come hundreds of miles; all had been under arms since an early hour; all, too, had been compelled, by the damp state of the ground, to stand the whole time.

The first gun of the Royal salute, signifying that the Queen had started, was fired at four, and must have been heard with very distinct relief by all upon the ground. Still for those at and about the Grand Stand there was another long pause, for the programme took her Majesty first to the extreme left of the line, which lay round the Salisbury Crags; thence she proceeded at a slow walk to inspect the contiguous columns as she went along, and it was nearly twenty minutes past four ere the advanced guard, staff officer, and escort of the 21st Hussars made their appearance at the angle of the Palace gardens. A minute or two later and deafening cheers rent the air. The Queen was in sight, seated, bravely, in an open carriage, as though she sought to share the inclemency of the weather with her faithful lieges and self-sacrificing Volunteers. There were but two Royal carriages; the Queen and Princess Beatrice occupied the first, the Ladies in Waiting the second. On the Queen's right hand rode the Duke of Cambridge as she passed down the line. The walk was quickened into a canter as the ceremony of very superficial inspection ended, and the *cortége* came past the Stand to the saluting point, where a hundred and fifty men of the Royal Scottish Archers provided a body guard.

The spectators here were more comfortably situated than the general public, or, indeed, than Royalty itself, being under a new watertight roof, and beyond the worst spite of the elements. They gave her Majesty several rounds of ringing applause, to which, as usual, she responded with becoming smiles. Her Majesty, like her immediate companions, was fairly well protected with waterproof and umbrella. But the rest of the Royal suite were already in but sorry plight; drenching rain is calculated to take the curl out of the finest feathers, while crimson and gold lace lose half their lustre when thoroughly wet through. For now it became indubitable than there was no hope of a change. Every moment the weather grew worse. The Heavens had opened their floodgates, and the streams fell with downright unceasing flow. The parade, however, went on. The Brigade of Volunteer Cavalry, which was to lead the march past, galloped into position in front of the First Brigade of the First Division, Major General Macdonald, commanding the whole Army Corps, placed himself at the head of his troops, and their bands—those of the 42d, or Black Watch, and of the 5th, or Northumberland, Fusiliers—took their position before the saluting flag.

[illegible]hin ten minutes the space before the Flag had [illegible]ted into a perfect bog, on which the inces[illegible] stagnated in pools, which drained away [illegible]hing rivulets of thick inky mud. Through [illegible]e slough the Scottish Volunteers had to [illegible]xecute the most delicate manœuvre of [illegible]l-book—a march past. To preserve dressing [illegible]ce and a light touch to the pivot flank are nearly impossible feats when the tread is on soft yielding slush instead of firm ground or springy turf. Nothing, however, could be more admirable [illegible]n the indomitable pluck and persistence of the [illegible]ttish Volunteers. All were drenched by the [illegible]hey entered the saluting alignment; their [illegible] clothes shone like satin or silk, plumes [illegible] feathers bedraggled, the fur of the [illegible]turned, the erst clean white spats of [illegible]s were black with the muddy slush; [illegible]rmined fellows trudged bravely [illegible]hing to notice how they forgot [illegible] discomfort as the supreme [illegible]ey found themselves within [illegible]he Sovereign for whose [illegible]ied so many miles. [illegible]rred till the very last, [illegible]yal party; but before [illegible]here was a general [illegible] The hill slopes [illegible]ous movement, [illegible]ed down and [illegible]ss through [illegible]Stand in[illegible] except [illegible]them, [illegible] the [illegible]

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN EGYPT.

AT the present time, when some are inclined to advocate a policy of entire withdrawal on the part of England from all interference in the affairs of Egypt, it may be useful to point out some considerations which render such abstention very difficult if not practically impossible. We need not dwell much on the point that we are not free in this matter to do precisely as we please. As a matter of fact, the French, by virtue of a mutual understanding, are associated with us in the control of Egyptian finance. Whatever decision be taken must be taken in concert with the French Cabinet. It is possible that the French may be no less willing than a section of our own countrymen to back out of the situation. The Control, it may be, is little more popular in the French Foreign Office than among the French colony in Egypt. M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire may perhaps see in it, as his compatriots in Cairo unquestionably do, a check and a limit on French interference. Whether this consideration, however valid it may be from a French point of view, is equally good from our own, we will not here stop to inquire. All that we would clearly bring out, before passing to the rest of the matter, is that the question is not one for the decision of the one or the other Cabinet. It can be settled only by both, acting in concert. It does not admit of solution either by the collective sense of the English Ministry, or the personal view of Mr. Gladstone or M. Grévy. This is a disagreeable way of looking at the question, no doubt, to many, whether English or Frenchmen. But it prepares us to find, as we further examine the subject, that the situation is far more complex than it at first sight seems to be.

There is another fact, little less disagreeable, but far less obvious, which we come upon before we have gone far into the matter. In withdrawing from Egypt we have not only to think of France, or the status acquired in Egypt by us or by her, but we have to extend our view to all Europe. There exists in Egypt an institution in which all Europe is interested and in which every European Power is either directly or indirectly represented. That institution would be among the first to feel the abolition of the Angro-French understanding. It was created by an Egyptian statesman who (like many other statesmen) little foresaw what an arm he was placing in the hands of adversaries. When Nubar Pasha brought about the establishment of the International Tribunals he could not have dreamed that he was inevitably preparing the way for some form or other of administrative international control. Yet the great fact which lies, like a bar, across all attempts at a retrograde movement on the part of England and France is the existence of these International Tribunals, known generally as the "Tribunals of Reform." A few words will make this clearer.

"Egypt for the Egyptians" assumes, of course, that the Egyptians (by which we include Turks, Arabs, Armenians, Copts, Syrians, or what not) are competent to manage their own affairs. If the Viceroy and his native advisers can preserve order, and make both ends meet, there is no reason so far certainly as the majority of Powers is concerned, why they should not be allowed to do so. The chances, it must be admitted, are not very encouraging at present. An army, on the brink of revolt, the imminent dismissal of the most liberal and incorrupt Minister whom the Viceroy possesses, the probable return of a reactionary and typical Turkish Ministry, and the partial eclipse of the Viceroy's prestige, are not favourable to the policy of Egypt for the Egyptians. Still, all this may, with time, be put right. We heartily hope it may; and if it is, and when it is, the vioces of those who wish to see Egypt left wholly to herself may fairly claim a hearing. But in the interim (which is likely to be long enough for the purpose) we may prepare ourselves to reply to them by asking ourselves, first, what reasonable prospect there is of a purely Egyptian administration being able to make both ends meet; and secondly, what will be the consequences of its failing to do so. As to the first question, we must remember that the interest on the public debt of Egypt swallows up nearly half its revenues. The sum left for administration, even if honestly paid into the Treasury in its entirety, is barely sufficient for favourable years and current expenditure. Corruption, carelessness, or any other of the thousand ills which Eastern administration (Egyptian certainly no less than others) is heir to, would in a few months bring about a recurrence of financial difficulties. There is not a Turk in Egypt capable in the crippled state of the finances of conducting effectively, unaided from without, the administration. Nubar Pasha, besides being a *persona ingratâ* to the Viceroy, is, on his own admission, no administrator; and indeed, by his monstrous indiscretion and vanity, and dislike to the details of business, has proved himself wholly unfitted for such functions as he would have, as an executive officer, to fill.

Then we come to the second question, a recurrence of financial difficulties, which brings us face to face at once, not with the English or even the French bondholder, but with every Power in Europe. All alike are interested in seeing that the judgments of the International Tribunals on behalf of their respective subjects are satisfied, especially should the State be the judgment debtor. The old machinery of Consular Courts was given up by the majority of Powers reluctantly, and only on the solemn assurance of the Egyptian Government that the decisions of the new Tribunals should be sacredly respected. The decisive step taken by Germany to that end in 1879, which will be fresh in the memories of our readers, is a sufficient illustration of what may be expected from a combination of financial difficulties and International Tribunals. But since 1879, let it be carefully remembered, international obligations have been still more vigorously fastened on Egypt by the Law of Liquidation. This law, drafted by an International Commission, in turn approved by each separate Government in Europe, and by America, and finally accepted and decreed by the Viceroy, is now the statute recognized by the tribunals as binding Egypt in its relations to European creditors. The financial obligations of Egypt have thus become matter of a European international pact; and, in the event of a second bankruptcy, whatever England may do, there is little chance of any other Power consenting to let the decree of the tribunals to be another time put aside without some substantial equivalent—an equivalent which would probably take the form of a claim to control Egyptian affairs. The danger will thus recur which presented itself in 1879, and which it took all the skill of England and France to avert. From that danger we are at the present moment pretty well secured by the existence of such a limited and moderate control of Egyptian affairs as the present system assures. Before contemplating, then, the abolition of that system, it is well to examine, by the light of experience and such knowledge as we have of the present state of men and matters in Egypt what the consequences are likely to be; and whether, in our anxiety to jump out of an Anglo-French frying-pan, we shall not run the risk of being consumed in a European fire. "Egypt for the Egyptians" became, in truth, impossible from the day that Nubar Pasha gave to all Europe a vested interest in Egypt by the establishment there of international European tribunals. Financial difficulties within a year or two of their establishment necessitated the exercise of that interest; and what England is mostly concerned in is that there should be no recurrence of financial difficulties such as to call for its further exercise and assertion. Whether complete withdrawal of financial control from Egypt is calculated to attain this is a question to which there can be but one answer at present. Mr. Dicey, in his book on "England and Egypt," does not do justice to the part played by Major Baring in the events of 1877-79. Without wishing to detract from the credit due to any of those who worked with Major Baring, we may safely say that during those years his energy, his force of character, his independence, and his great influence with his colleagues, made him the most prominent figure in Egypt. Similarly, in a recent notice of Egypt in the *Times*, the writer speaks of the French Controller-General as "driving the coach." If by this is meant that Major Baring's mantle has fallen rather on M. de Blignieres than on his English colleague, the statement is, to say the least, misleading. There is no need, happily, to discuss questions of persons; but neither are there the smallest grounds for fearing that English influence in Egypt, in the person of the English agents, there is secondary to that of any other Power.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE result of the French elections, which is now pretty fully known, corresponds very much to general expectation. The Reactionaries have been heavily defeated. Out of the 557 members of whom the new Chamber will consist, 483 have been definitely elected, and of this number only 85 are Bonapartists or Monarchists. The second ballots, which have still to be awaited in about one-eighth of the constituencies, are scarcely likely to bring their united numbers up to a hundred. And of the two sections of Reactionaries the more dangerous and unscrupulous group, the Bonapartists, have suffered most heavily. Not only have they lost a greater number of seats than the Monarchists, but they have actually in one or two instances been supplanted by the latter. Their most secure strongholds, too, have been successfully invaded. Nothing could be more significant of the decline of the Napoleonic tradition than the fact that Corsica, the sacred hearth of the cultus, has gone over to Republicanism.

But the chief interest of the elections lies in the effect which they are calculated to exercise upon the Republican majority and its leaders. The first thing in everybody's thoughts is the result of the election at Belleville. Of course, the scant success which M. Gambetta has met with in his old constituency has been made the very most of by the Extremist and Intransigeant journals. M. Camille Pelletan, of the *Justice*, sees in it the "end of the despotic influence which weighed upon the Republican party." M. Rochefort, who had hoped to see M. Gambetta beaten, declares that it is a result beyond his wildest dreams to behold him "rendered ridiculous." There is a good deal of exaggeration in this triumphing over M. Gambetta's reduced majority. His majority in Belleville has fluctuated before now. In 1869 he had 21,734 votes; in 1871 he had only 14,806, and this number further fell to 11,812 in 1876. In 1877, however, it again rose to 13,812. When these figures are borne in mind, and when, moreover, the bad management of M. Gambetta's supporters during the late contest is taken into consideration, the result is not so very remarkable. Nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that M. Gambetta has ceased to be *par excellence* the representative of Belleville and he has ceased to be so just because he is more than ever the representative of France.

It is true that there are certain incidents in Sunday's voting which tend to obscure at first sight the full extent of M. Gambetta's victory. There can be no doubt he has met with several personal rebuffs. Members of his body guard, attached adherents, whom he had warmly supported, men such as M. Renault and M. Isambert, have in some instances been rejected. M. Bardoux, the author of the Scrutin de Liste Bill, has met with a similar fate. The constituencies as a whole have shown no inclination to allow M. Gambetta and his overzealous friends of the Rue de Suresnes to dictate [illegible]hat men they should choose. All the more striking [illegible]heir unmistakable verdict in favour of the princi[illegible] of which M. Gambetta is the foremost representa[illegible]ve. Of the 388 Republicans now definitely [illegible]320—that is to say, a large majority of the [illegible]mber—belong to the two groups of the [illegible] Left and the Republican Union, who [illegible]ith more or less alacrity to follow [illegible] lead. The Republican Union, M. [illegible] immediate supporters, alone [illegible] The only two groups of Republicans for whom adherence to M. Gambetta is at present an impossibility—the Left Centre and the Extreme Left—command only 41 and 28 votes respectively. With so decided a declaration on the part of the country in favour of his policy, M. Gambetta may well put up with the defeat of some of his satellites. These checks may even be useful to him if they teach him to presume less on his personal popularity and to rely upon his real strength, the support which the great majority of his countrymen are willing to accord to a policy of vigorous but not reckless progress. How readily that support will be given is shown by the remarks of the *Debats* on M. Gambetta's comparative failure at Belleville. Far from trying to discredit him by its comments on the Belleville vote, the Moderate Republican journal only rejoices in the thought that it will bring him nearer to that shade of Republicanism which the *Debats* itself represents. Whether or no that will be the actual result remains to be seen. All that now concerns us is the fact that the great majority of Republicans of whatever shade are desirous to have M. Gambetta as a leader. Each section naturally wishes him to guide the policy of the State according to its especial predilections, but nobody disputes that it is he who must guide. Nor will his real influence be any the less because it has lost something of the dangerous halo of dictatorship.

Next in interest to the fortunes of M. Gambetta is the effect which the present election may have upon the policy of M. Clemenceau. M. Clemenceau shares with M. Gambetta the rare honour of being at the head of the poll in two constituencies, and far excels him in the size of his majorities. Of 22,488 votes given in the two divisions of Montmartre no less than 16,494 fell to the share of the Radical leader. For the present, indeed, M. Clemenceau is the general of an army with a large proportion of officers and a very limited number of men. But "thirty voices" on the benches of the Extreme Left have ere now played a momentous part in the history of France. M. Clemenceau and his followers, moreover, sit for important constituencies. They represent the sober aspirations of the working men of the great cities. It is for that reason that their policy is well worth studying, and it will be found on examination to be as coherent and practical as it is trenchant and comprehensive. To confound the Extreme Left as some persons who ought to know better persist in confounding them, with Intransigeants like M. Rochefort, or with a mob that has no political opinions at all, is simply misleading. The policy of the Extreme Left is radical, not revolutionary. It is supported by argument, not by declamation. It is meant to be realized through persuasion, not through force. And, impracticable as this programme as a whole undoubtedly is, there are many points in it which may become debateable questions at any time, and upon which some of M. Gambetta's personal followers are pledged to vote with the party of M. Clemenceau. It is one of the nicest questions before M. Gambetta how much he may venture to borrow from the Radical leader without imperilling the existence of the numerous but fragile coalition of which he will soon be the responsible head.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. COCHINARD, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880. H. W. JONES, Agent.

NOTICES.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA
BOMBAY
MADRAS
KURRACHEE
POONAH
AGRA
LUCKNOW
CAWNPORE
DELHI
BENARES
LAHORE
DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Calcutta.
G. F KELLNER & Co., Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, &C.,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

IRON CASTINGS of all kinds, up to 20 tons weight, made from Pig Iron and Selected Scrap.

BRASS, GUN METAL, and PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS made to order.

WROUGHT IRON FORGINGS, from the best brands of Iron, forged under the Steam Hammer.

IRON BRIDGES, Girders, Roofs and other structural Iron Work, designed, manufactured, and erected.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS imported to special order. Tables of sizes, weights, and calculated loads sent on application.

FLOORING PLATES, Buckled, Corrugated and Arched, for Bridges and Fireproof Floors, imported to order.

PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, kept in our Bombay Stores. These Engines have the largest cylinder and fire-box capacity in proportion to horse power, than Engines by any other Maker.

INVINCIBLE CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS by J. and H. Gwynne, various sizes, always available. These are the most economical Steam Pumps yet introduced.

HAND PUMPS, of various kinds, always ready.

MACHINE TOOLS.—Lathes, Drilling, Screwing, Slotting, Planing, Emery-grinding, and other Machines kept in stock, or imported from the best English Makers.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS.—Taps and Dies by Whitworth and Chatwin, Twist Drills, Spanners of all kinds, Hammers, Chisels, &c., supplied to order. Sets of Fitters,' Smiths,' and Boiler Makers' Tools in boxes.

METALS.—Bar Plate, Sheet and Galvanized Iron, Copper Sheets and Bars, Brass Sheets, Muntz Metal, and all kinds of Metals supplied at the lowest rates.

PIPES, Cast and Wrought Iron, of all sizes supplied to order.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS SENT ON RECEIPT OF POST CARD.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, | 1, EAST STREET,
BOMBAY. | POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ZOEDONE FOR INDIA,

A DELICIOUS SPARKLING BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE

Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

From Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of "The Elements of Indian Hygiene," &c.: "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only health-giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda, a health-restoring drink par excellence reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedial and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis, &c., the cost at which it is sold should in itself commend 'Zoedone' to the people in India."

The Company's Agents for India, including Burmah and Ceylon, are as follows:—

Agents in Chief, MESSRS. WILLIS RODWELL & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY	Messrs.	C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
CALCUTTA	,,	HINDE, ALLEN & Co.
CAWNPORE	,,	COOPER ALLEN & Co.
CALICUT	,,	PIERCE, LESLIE & Co.
COCHIN	,,	,, ,,
CEYLON	,,	W. M. SMITH & Co.
KURRACHE	,,	A. MCHINCH & Co.
MADRAS	,,	SHAW & WINCH.
RANGOON	,,	HALLIDAY BROTHERS.
ADEN	,,	COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS.

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.

By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BE WARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

Dark Cambric Costumes.
Navy Serge.
Thick Tweed.
Warm Home Spun do.
Guernsey quilted do.
Norfolk Travelling with extra Jacket.
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gown, lined flannel.
Warm Oxford Jackets.

Long Sealskin Jackets
Do. Astrakan do.
Warm Ulsters.
Rain Coats.
Alpacca Cache Possiere.
Flemish Linen Dust Coats.
Dark Cambric Petticoats.
Warm Petticoats.

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, READY FOR WEAR.

Flannel in different colours.
Waterproof Sheeting.
Cotton and Merino Stockings.
Ladies' Undervests.
Tweed Hats.
Terai Hats.
Fancy Deck Hats.
Sealskin Caps.
Alexandra Jackets.
Shawls.
Scotch Mauds.
Mufflers and Wrappers.
Blankets.
Bathing Gowns.
Towels.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Paper Collars and Cuffs.
White and coloured Handkerchiefs.
Neckties and Fichus.
Sponges.
Toilet Requisites.
Fitted Bags complete.

Boots and Shoes.
Folding Deck Chairs.
Ladies Trunks.
Travelling Boxes.
Hat Boxes.
Soiled Linen Bags.
Leather Purses.
Air Pillows.
Resais (Indian Quilts).
Rugs and Straps.
Silk Umbrellas.
Parasols
Tin Baths.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Hair Brushes in cases.
Combs and Powders.
Perfumes.
Soap Boxes.
Luggage Labels.
Fans.
Work Boxes, &c., &c.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
,, 1872 .... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office:—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
[illegible]AKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. WHARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most [illegible]able method of administering the only certain emedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, an is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 600 Tigers since 1860.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	,, 12-0	do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 12-8	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 13-0	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	,, 10-8	per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	,, 9-8	do.
Do.	FF	do.	,, 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	,, 11-0	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	,, 18-0	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	,, 24-0	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	,, 45-0	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.